MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO 231 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915. — CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
3rd Oct.	Salsette	6000	....	..
10th "	Arabia	8000	....	..
17th "	Karmala	9000	....	..
24th "	Moldavia	10000	....	..
31st "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Khyber	9000	....	..
14th "	Persia	8000	....	..
21st "	Medina	12500	....	..
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	1150	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Pongolia	10000
12th "	Khiva	9000	....	..
19th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
26th "	Arabia	8000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mogoi Maru	S. Kushibik	3773	30th Sept	2nd Oct
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	8348	29th Sept	12th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	8801	6th Oct	16th Oct
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru.	.. 4598	30th Sept.	10th Oct.
Luzon Maru	.. 4078	24th Oct	4th Nov
Chosen Maru	.. 3016	6th Nov.	17th Nov

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow	A & C	6545	Sept. 7th
City of London	A & C	9690	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 1st

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London	A & C	9000	....	24th Nov.

FARES,	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	350	882	490	882
London via Marseilles	630	1,063	486	726
Liverpool	602	903	486	674
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	719

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "UMTATA" 3,500 End of Sept. 1915

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

422

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday, 28th Sept.*
"LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 2nd October. †Direct.

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, sailing on Friday, the 1st October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 30th September, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th Sept. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	27th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915

*To Glasgow direct.

†To Marseilles and Liverpool.

§To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA — Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferczepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiara, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out staions are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS.
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 — Telephone Nos: 108 & 1438

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tsehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional One (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 40, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED PUPILS for French class by educated Frenchman twice a week Rs. 10 per month. Apply "TEACHER", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced MOTOR MECHANIC for a fully equipped upcountry Garage Home training essential, apply with credentials and salary required to J. P. G. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1891

WANTED—A SENIOR CLERK, who knows Typewriting accounts, and all office works. Apply stating salary required, with copies of testmionials to
THE CHIEF AGENT,
E. Daffern & Co.,
1897 P. O. Box 127, Bombay.

WANTED temporarily during the war and with a prospect of permanency should permanent incumbent not return, a European Sergeant, a skilled motor cyclist, for the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Police, Headquarters Shillong. Salary Rs. 100, rising by biennial increment of Rs. 5 to Rs. 125, plus Rs. 25 per mensem as local allowance, and free quarters.

Only time expired British Non-Commissioned Officers or Privates with exemplary discharge papers need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th October 1915.

Members of the Army Temperance Association preferred.

C. R. H. BION,
for Inspector General of Police,
902 Assam.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING in the Thomason College, Roorkee. Applicants must possess a degree or diploma from some recognised English Engineering College and must have had practical experience of Buildings and Roads or Railway work in India; the selected candidate will be required to lecture on Civil Engineering subjects generally, exclusive of Irrigation work.

The appointment will, in the first instance, be for the duration of the war only, and no guarantee will be given for subsequent employment.

Salary Rs. 600 to Rs. 800, according to qualifications.

Applications, with copies of certificates and other references, should be addressed to
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
United Provinces,
Industries Department.
801

WANTED the services of retired Supply and Transport Corps CLERKS for re-employment in the Supply and Transport Corps, 4th (Quetta) Division, under the following terms:—

(i) Pensioners will be re-employed in the grade in which they had retired, but no man will be re-employed in any higher grade than 1st class (Pay Rs. 100 p.m.) or in a grade higher than that in which he retired.

(ii) They will not draw pension in addition to the pay of the grade in which re-employed.

(iii) Employment will be terminable at 3 months' notice on either side.

(iv) Extra service will count for increased pension.

(v) All concessions and allowances enjoyed by men on the Active List (except further promotion) will be granted to re-employed men in similar situations.

(vi) Applications must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate of physical fitness for service in Baluchistan and Sind.

(vii) All communications should be addressed to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 803

WANTED.

WANTED for Gardens good MALLIES and CHOWDRIES, who can speak English or Hindustani. Apply LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Pudukottah State. 806

WANTED an experienced SPINNING MASTER and a first class ENGINEER for Delhi Testimonials should be forwarded to THE SECRETARY, Krishna Mills Coy., Ltd., Mori Gate, Delhi. 805

WANTED.—SALESMAN for Indian made cloths. Liberal commission to capable man. State experience and references to Box No. 550 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1889

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

SALE of Secondhand Machinery (by Dobson and Barlow,.
80 Flat Carding Engines.
30 Heads of Drawing Frames.
11 Slubbling Frames each 80 spindles.
16 Intermediate Frames 124 spindles.
34 Roving Frames 160 spindles.
40 Mules of 822 spindles.
2 Special mules of low counts of 644 spindles.
Particulars on application.
EMPRESS IRON & BRASS WORKS,
1859 Connaught Road, Parel.

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO LET.—An up-to-date Flat in Colaba facing the sea with 4 rooms etc., electric lights and fans. Apply sharp to ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Telephone No. 2569. 1893

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA."

ARRIVED ON 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.
1895

NOTICE.

VARIETIES of stones especially the Red sandstone and the limstone, both of tested utility for building purposes can be had from the quarries in the Bhopal State Territory as also the stone used for ballast. Contractrs and other persons desirous of acquiring Contracts for quarrying or purchasing stones or ballast will please settle the terms and price by correspondence with the Conservator of Forests, Bhopal.

Samples may be sent free on receipt of applications, but the Ry. Freight therefor will have to be paid by the consignee.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
800 Bhopal.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, 19th October, 1915, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1916.

B. Miscellaneous country stores.
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 18th September, 1915. 1829

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company Nos. 17 & 18, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, on Tuesday the 5th October 1915 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 27th September to 5th October 1915 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st September, 1915. 1834

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No 9, Green Street, Fort, on Tuesday, the 28th September, 1915, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1915.
II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 28th September to Tuesday, the 12th October 1915 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Director,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1915.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. WULLIJI EBRAHIMJI & SONS, of Karachi Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the General Stores, Sukkur, on Monday the 4th October, 1915, and the following days, commencing daily at 8-30 a.m., a collection of Scrap Material, and other Unserviceable Miscellaneous Stores, consisting of:—

Scrap Brass Borings and Filings	5 tons
Scrap Brass Tubes	6 tons.
Scrap Steel Files	1 ton.
Scrap W. I. Boiler Tubes	14 tons.

Some Unserviceable Steel Sleepers, Wooden Sleepers, Kerosine Oil Tins, Old Tools, Lamps, Empty Casks, Condemned Furniture etc., etc.

The conditions of sale will be notified at the time of auction.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore dated 18th Sept. 1915. 1833

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. WULLIJI EBRAHIMJI & SONS, of Karachi, Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the General Stores, Karachi Cantonment, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1915, and the following days commencing at 9 a.m. daily, a collection of Scrap Materials consisting of:—

Scrap Brass Tubes	13 tons.
Scrap White Metal mixed with Brass Borings	8 tons.
Scrap White Metal	1½ tons.
Scrap Steel Files	5 tons.
Scrap Wrought Iron	2,200 tons

Also some Unserviceable Steel Sleepers and other articles.

The conditions of sale will be notified at the time of auction.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore dated 18th Sept. 1915. 1832

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. and MRS. G. R. MULLEN wish it to be generally known that they have severed all connections with Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Mullen.

Church Street,
Mazagaon,
1806 Bombay.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, of Scrap Material, will be held at the General Stores Depot, Karachi, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1915, and following days, commencing daily at 9 a.m.

By order,
D. E. KEATINGE
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Ry.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 27th Aug. 1915. 1631

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchpoklee Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1861

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at No. 10, Cuffe Parade, Kittridge Road, Colaba, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, rocking chairs, jail-made cane chairs, office chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets. iron and brass bedsteads, rich carpets, silver bowls spoons, and forks, best platedware, by Reed and Barton, tea-sets, satsuma vases, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of J. N. Cocolas, Esq., of Messrs. Prier De Soane & Co.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Sept., 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON THURSDAY THE 30TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 3rd floor of "White House" at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder and opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel the very valuable high-class and made-to-order household teak and blackwood highly-polished furniture by Devji Canji and other well-known makers consisting of rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, by Devji Canji, rich clothes and gown presses mirrored chests of drawers half back sofas, rich mirrored large size sideboards, cabinets, corner cabinets, dressing and washing tables, dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored hatstands, writing tables and chairs, iron beds, brass palmpots on stands and palms, brass bird cage, rich platedware crockery ware glassware, collection of palm and flowerports on stands with palms and flowers etc., etc., also.

Singer's Hand Sewing Machine, (nearly new) Remington Typewriter, rich framed handpainted pictures and engravings in watercolours, Austrian fire proof safes on stands by Lord and Safe Co. Ltd., size 24 by 20 etc., etc., the property of Mrs. A. Schultz.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Sept., 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY. AT KHETWADY, MAIN ROAD.

In exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal by an indenture of second mortgage bearing date the 28th day of July, 1913, and made between Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawala of the one part and Ratanji Ranchodji Desai, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and an indenture of transfer of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of September, 1914, and made between the said Ratanji Runchodji Desai of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of January, 1914, and made between the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla of the one part, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal as such mortgagee will,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), have the property hereunder mentioned put up for sale by Public Auction, through Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises on account and at the risk of the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla. For particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Mortgagee's, Attorneys, at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Bombay, Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and decimal point seventy, one square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. D2249, Old Survey No. 27, New No. 5 and 6—7402, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1842, (1) and 1843 (2a), Street Nos. 1 and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property now of Vithal Sayana Contractor and formerly of Dorabji C. Patel, on or towards the West by a portion of the private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta, and on or towards the East by the property now of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwala, and formerly of Dinshaw Edulji Lam, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th September, 1915.

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF PEARL ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their sale room the following:—

By order of Mr. Nathalal Chuganlal and on account, and at the risk of Bai Kamlabai, widow of Sha Dulabhdas Vullabhdas.

1 Necklace called tanmania with 12 strings each string set with 27 pearls and 18 diamonds.

By order of Messrs, Nagindas Motilal Pranjiwandas Motilal and Dwarkadas Gangadas, and on account and at the risk of Bai Kamlabai, widow of Sha Dulabhdas Vullabhdas.—

2 Ear ornaments each set with about 30 pearls and 1 emerald.

1 Pearl necklace set with 61 pearls, 16 emerald and 16 rubies.

1 Nose-ring set with 16 pearls, 1 emerald, 1 ruby and 1 diamond.

On account of the concerned—

Diamond and emerald rose-rings, diamond and emerald Marquise rings, pearl and ruby ear-rings, diamond buttons, pearl bangles, pearl bracelets, pearl nose-rings, etc., will be on view two days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within day from the day of sale.

Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Sept. 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
IS
THE NIGHT
THE
FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
AT THE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE AT 10 P. M.

The following artistes have promised to appear:—

MISS BEATRICE MERCER.
MISS NORA MOORE.
MISS GWENNIE GORDON.
MR. LEO GANN.
SIGNOR MOLINI.
MR. GEORGE FRASER.
MR. H. S. BLAINE.
MR. C. H. MORRIS.
MR. LEITH HARVEY.
AND THE
COWBOY MARVEL DENVER BILL
ALSO
A most laughable sketch
THE BABY ELEPHANT
Mr. Arnfield of the Film Programme Company has kindly given some good Keystone Comic Films First time shown in India.
CAUGHT IN A FLUE WONKEY'S WAGER.

PALACE
OF
VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
BOMBAY.
The house of VAUDEVILLE-The home of fun.
OPENING OF THE
Season's Amusement
Friday, October 1st
SPECIAL
GALA NIGHT
MISS
GLADYS KERR
GLADYS KERR
DAINTY SOUBRETTE
AND
DANCER
MISS
LAURA DIAMOND
LAURA DIAMOND
Instrumentalist and Soubrette
NEW FACES—NEW SONGS—NEW DANCES
AND
NEW BUSINESS
OUR SPECIAL TOPICAL
THE
INSPECTION of the BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS
BY H. E. LORD WILLINGDON.
Come and see the Scottish Co. March Past
PORT TRUST VOLUNTEERS'
Opening of the Miniature Rifle Range
H. H. MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR TEAM
vs. PARSEES.
Arrival of H. H. The Maharajah of Jodhpore.
KEYSTONE COMEDY—CHARLES CHAPLIN
(In Making a Living)
OUR STAR DRAMA
COLOURED—IN 2 PARTS
PSYCHE
of intense mythological interest.
MAX'S CHOSEN BRIDE.
(Amusing Comedy)
A scream and yell from start to the finish.
The Manual Acrobatic Quartette (Variety).
Such a quiet dog too (Comic).

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1872.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

6th & 7th EPISODES

are even more sensational than the previous ones.

Two of the Acts were done on immense risk of life.

Truly the "Impossible" has been accomplished.

DO NOT MISS IT.

SHE IS A WONDER, AND NO WONDER

MISS PEARL WHITE

IN

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

IS NOW THE SOLE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

As a film it stands alone, not to be beaten either for story, acting, quality or anything else.

Its story is now appearing in this paper and is being read by thousands of our patrons.

Space forbids us mentioning more about this film, but just a visit to our Theatre will more than please you.

TIME.—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The most popular Picture Palace in Bombay.

CHARNI ROAD.

PRICES: Rs. 1-8 As. 12, As. 6, & As. 3.

A sensational Balloon Ascension, and a slide down a huge rock, and Pauline's imprisonment in a burning house are some of the thrills provided in the 6th and 7th Episodes.

DO NOT MISS IT.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 10 p.m.

Our Programme this week contains A RIOT OF MERRIMENT!

MAX and **CHAPLIN** the two KINGS of COMEDY!

CHARLES CHAPLIN in "RECREATION."

Come and roar at the antics of the Highest Paid Comedian in the World.

AMONG THE CLOUDS — HOW A NEW YORK SKYSCRAPER IS BUILT. SENSATIONAL DEEDS BY WORKMEN.

FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS — ALGERIAN CAVALRY ON THE BELGIAN FRONT. THRILLING & EXCITING HORSEMANSHIP

KINEMACOLOR 1915.

A Magnificent film showing the Gorgeous **SUNSETS of EGYPT.**

The funniest comedy Max has ever made.

MAX SEES LIFE.

Taken in the crowded streets of Paris. Max's adventures with a Motor Car is a yell from start to finish. THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL. MAX in a new guise. A DARE-DEVIL COMEDIAN. Shown in 2 uproarious parts.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26.

Chakla	Allen	Busreh

Sept. 27.

Querimba	Bamber	Sourabaya
Dwarka	Prine	Busreh

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.

Meteor	Remnersen	Madras
Elysia	Kinnaird	Glasgow

The following steamers have entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer:—Umtala for Leith
" City of Lahore for Liverpool.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived here on Sunday evening from Busreh, which port she left on the 14th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived here yesterday from Sourabaya, which port she left on the 4th instant, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia, 4,183 tons, Captain S. Jeffery, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, which port she left on the 5th instant, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 20th instant, with general goods and passengers on board.

S. S. Elysia:—The steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J. Kinnaird, sailed yesterday for Glasgow and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant, and due is here on the 30th instant.

Monday, September 27, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
B. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Oolobaria	Armour	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Clivegrove	Carling	J. Mackintosh & Co
G. Sardar	Ookerji	T. M. & Co
H. Ferrara	Baillie	Shaw Wallace & Co
K. Saint Ninian	Muckart	T. M. & Co
O. Ramsay	Mullen	J. F. & Co
Q. Umtata	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Montebello	Grimaldi	Italian Mail S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sarasvati	K. N. & Co
Netrawati	K. N. & Co
Satranji	K. N. & Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2. Rheinfels	Wilson	W & A. G. & Co
3 Kowett		T. M. & Co
4 Islami		M. M. & Co
5 Egyptian Prince	Gullian	D. Nanji & Co
6 Hempstead	Hunter	
8 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
9 Worsley Hall	Gyay	Killick Nixon Co
10 & 11 Moyori Maru	Kushikiku	N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
4 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
5 Glenmoor		K. N. & Co

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ardanmhor	Cockell	
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Baltic	Camp	T. M. & Co
Brig Flor-de-Mar	Nacoda	
Chakla	Allen	M.M. & Co.
Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Sardinia	Jaffery	P. & O. Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clive Grove (s) 239 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 89 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 49 bales wool, S. Maherbun.

City of Lahore (s) 44 bales wool, A. H. Bundally; 132 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 60 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 20 bales wool, M. Ramjidas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 5,000 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Wartenfels (s) 5,955 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wartenfels (s) 3,501 cwts. rape seed, E. D Sassoon and Co.; 300 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 13,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 14,000 cwts. poppy seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 19,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Egyptian Prince (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Montebello (s) 12,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Umtata (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Umtata (s) 26,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Hampstead (s) 5,005 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 600 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 224 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 bales cotton, O. Velji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Arda Nanhor (s) 65,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayori Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co.; 98 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Mayori Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru (s) 25 cases Indian condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 18 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mayori Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 125 cwts. gum besha bole, M. Jafferbhoy.

Nellore (s) 1,300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 1,250 bales cotton twist, C. Ebhrahim and Co.; 600 bales cotton twist, I. David.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nellore (s) 450 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 600 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 27.

S. S. Chakla from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—11 tins pearls, 1 parcel 1 cover currency notes, 1 bag gum, 1 parcel gold thread. 5 bundles wool, 84 bundles mat tapes, 12 bundles mats, 62 bundles dry fish, 19 bundles salted fish, 2 bundles asceofotida, 6 bundles cotton, 194 bags raisins, 160 bags sardines, 97 crates pomegranates, 81 bundles copper sheets, 188 bags almonds, 88 bags almond seeds, 8 bundles M. roots, 4 bundles skins, 66 bags figs, 2 bags pista, 15 bags S. zira, 4 bags salab, 1 bale cotton waste, 1 box specie, 1,101 boxes 3,554 bags 471 bundles 2,130 baskets dates.

S. S. Maloja from Sydney, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—8 boxes bar gold.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—611 bars silver, 8 boxes bar gold, 5 boxes specie, 3 casks aniline colour, 3 cases cigarettes, 2 cases tobacco.

S. S. Ferrara from Muscat, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—733 cases 7,265 bags dates, 3 bundles coir rope, 37 cases shells.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Sept	h	m	ft.	in.	Sept	h.	m	ft	in
Mon	27	m	1	23	27	7	27	m	7	3	18	10
			1	7a	26	3		m	7	8a	16	3
Tu	28	m	1	55	26	11	28	m	7	34	19	7
			1	33a	25	7			3	36a	16	11
W	29	m	2	20	26	2	29	m	8	7	20	8
			2	0a	24	10			8	6a	17	5
Th	30	m	3	9	25	5	30	m	8	48	21	3
	Oct.		4	2a	24	9	Oct.		8	42a	18	5
Fr	1	m	3	16	23	3	1	m	9	59	21	11
									9	36a	19	3
Sat.	2	m	5	14	24	5	2		0	49a	21	10
			4	44a	22	9			11	15a	19	9
Sun.	3	m	6	51	24	6	3					
			6	39a	22	11			1	53a	2	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise		Sunset	
" 27 (Monday)	"	6h. 28m.	"	6h. 32m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 28m.	"	6h. 31m
" 29 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 29m	"	6h. 30m
" 30 (Thureday)	"	6h. 29m	"	6h. 29m
Oct. 1 (Friday)	"	6h. 29m	"	6h. 29m.
" 2 (Saturday)	"	6h. 29m.	"	6h. 28m.
" 3 (Sunday)	"	6h. 29m.	"	6h. 27m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 16th 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Punjab. Rawalpindi has had 0.22in. and Lahore 1.12in. Skies are lightly or heavily clouded in the north and south-east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Lahore and in excess at Multan; night temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature, both day and night, is slightly above the average at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind; night temperature is above the average in Rajputana and at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 1.10in., Ahmedabad 0.58in. and Indore 0.49in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bhuj; minimum temperature is above the average at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Saugor has had 0.30in., Hoshangabad 1.19in., Khandwa 0.21in., Amraoti 0.32in., and Nagpur 0.22in. Skies are clear in the northern districts and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Temperature during the day is below the average at Amraoti and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.17in. and Karwar 1.29in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0.35in., Poona 0.22in., Sholapur 1.63in., Bijapur 0.32in., Belgaum 1.08in., Aurangabad 0.62in. and Hyderabad 0.67in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Hyderabad, the south Konkan and in Malabar and local in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and on the north Madras coast. The disturbed weather conditions off the Bombay and Kathiawar coasts are almost stationary and may move further north-westwards.

Nearly general rain is likely in Kathiawar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and in Malabar and local in the extreme north, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Central India West, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few showers may occur on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 27th of September, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	90.7	75.8	87	..	0	—0.01
Do. (26th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92.5	83.7	81	..	0	—0.06
Do. (26th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	89.7	82.4	70	..	0	—0.17
Do. (26th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	106.2	79.2	72	..	0.05	—4.08
Multan	84.8	70.8	86	0.22	14.18	—8.12
Rawalpindi	93.3	71.6	95	1.12	5.27	—9.77
Lahore	101.0	77.6	66	..	5.91	..
Hissar	92.9	76.1	77	..	20.41	—2.93
Ambala	93.4	77.0	77	..	12.84	—10.36
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	98.1	79.0	69	..	14.70	—0.12
Agra	95.0	76.1	79	..	21.16	—1.56
Mainpuri	94.1	75.8	77	..	19.49	—14.46
Jhansi	90.4	75.9	82	..	55.40	23.72
Cawnpore	90.2	75.5	81	..	39.38	5.75
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	109.1	81.8	66	..	0.06	—2.20
Jacobabad	86.0	77.1	87	..	0.25	—5.88
Karachi	96.2	80.0	67	..	8.52	—10.22
Ajmer	96.7	77.6	63	..	9.56	—12.00
Jaipore	97.6	78.6	59	..	14.90	—11.16
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	99.0	78.2	69	..	3.69	—9.53
Bhuj	84.5	77.6	83	..	7.52	—6.10
Dwarka	82.8	76.7	91	1.07	9.45	—7.57
Veraval	97.1	72.1	87	1.10	8.48	—16.90
Rajkot	95.2	78.8	99	..	8.60	—10.93
Bhavnagar Para	94.1	76.6	87	0.01	21.96	—16.92
Surat	102.6	77.8	80	0.58	9.86	—18.88
Ahmedabad	98.2	76.9	77	0.06	4.91	—18.21
Deesa	93.0	73.5	81	..	13.28	—15.52
Neemuch	88.1	69.9	89	0.49	24.22	—5.58
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	89.9	72.8	85	..	46.14	16.15
Jubbulpore	90.0	72.1	78	0.30	40.36	—1.31
Saugor	87.7	71.6	86	1.19	40.76	—4.04
Hoshangabad	92.1	73.7	94	0.21	21.46	—5.28
Khandwa	86.6	72.5	86	..	23.99	—3.49
Akola	77.8	70.3	90	0.32	29.29	—0.80
Amraoti	85.4	72.3	83	0.23	41.86	—1.05
Nagpur	89.5	73.8	95	0.07	36.18	—10.92
Chanda	88.4	75.6	78	..	44.77	0.89
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	86.3	76.4	92	..	70.43	2.22
Bombay	82.7	75.9	86	..	92.43	—2.01
Ratnagiri	86.1	76.2	98	0.17	77.53	—8.03
Mormugao	84.1	75.0	92	1.29	87.58	—23.03
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	89.4	71.1	84	0.35	18.54	—0.01
Malegaon	86.2	70.3	88	..	23.83	6.33
Poona	86.2	66.9	90	0.22	30.86	11.11
Sholapur	87.0	72.1	87	1.63	19.55	—2.54
Bijapur	84.3	69.3	86	0.32	17.25	3.56
Belgaum	79.3	67.7	96	1.08	42.27	4.86
Aurangabad	87.4	70.8	84	0.62	24.45	—0.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.5	74.3	79	..	29.64	—5.99
Hyderabad	86.6	71.9	87	0.67	38.73	15.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	81.2	75.0	92	0.39	84.60	—23.53
Mangalore	82.7	75.7	95	1.68	82.72	—5.20
Calicut	84.8	76.8	90	0.17	80.21	8.31
Cochin	85.0	74.3	84	0.93	27.38	6.99
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	89.2	75.2	95	2.25	33.33	10.50
Masulipatam	88.2	70.7	87	0.37	20.07	10.09
Bellary	92.4	73.5	84	1.14	13.74	—5.15
Cuddapah	89.4	70.1	95	..	17.09	3.67
Madras	83.3	66.8	90	..	21.44	—3.08
Bangalore	87.2	72.4	83	..	9.73	—4.37
Coimbatore	91.2	76.2	77	..	10.42	—0.86
Trichinopoly	89.1	77.9	91	..	9.49	0.81
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The All-India weather report indicates that the slight disturbance which was in the East Arabian Sea has moved into Gujarat where local rainfall has continued.

Rainfall has also been widespread in North-east Punjab and throughout the Peninsula, the principal amounts being Parbhani and Trivandrum two inches each. Sholapur and Calicut one and a half each, Lahore, Simla, Rajkot, Jagadalpur and Belgaum one each.

Some increase of rainfall on the east coast of the Peninsula is forecasted.

RAINS IN THE PUNJAB.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Punjab has received good rains during the past twenty-four hours and the wheat prices are declining and are expected to touch the normal figures during the next month.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 27th September 1914.	1st June to 27th September 1913
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.00	70.43	80.86	68.53
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.02	73.17	83.57	78.89
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.04	68.93	85.88	78 28
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.05	76.30	92.56	80.86

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th September 1915 was 29.958 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 28th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.730	inches
Temperature of Air	82.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9	"
Dew Point	77.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.868	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3	"
Minimum do. do.	76.4	"
Genral direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NNE,WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	75 miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	7.01	"
Do. do. year	71.84	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of Sept. 27th	0.00	"

ARMY Y.M.C.A. OF INDIA.

RECORD OF TEN MONTHS' WORK.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

The treasurer of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association has just published the Report of the first ten months' work of the Army Y. M. C. A. of India. An appeal for Rs. 1,30,000 was issued last October to provide the Association's privileges for Territorials at eighteen cantonments in India and to send the Secretaries to serve the Indian Expeditionary forces in France. The response of the public was generous, Rs. 1,32,821-15- having been subscribed. The National Council has now issued a second appeal for Rs. 84,000 to cover the expenses of the period of August 1915 to January 1916. 38 secretaries have been sent to France, 56 are serving the British troops in India and 4 secretaries are hard at work in Mesopotamia.

Lassitude

is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these signs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combatting malaria.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Mr. C. F. Collier, Forest Gate, writes.—"I was suffering from depression "and lowness of spirits, resulting from poorness of blood and run-down "nerves. The first box of 'Jelloids' made a great difference and continuing to "take them I derived great benefit. I always recommend IRON 'JELLOIDS'."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) **will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... " 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men. Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. " 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' CO., 205, City Rd., London, England.

Spraying does pay and is necessary to insure perfect fruit.

USE OUR

BRASS SPRAY PUMPS

Which are the best for the purpose, fitted with patent agitator and brass ball valves.

SEND YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

With Fine, Coarse Spray, and Solid Stream Nozzle.

Will throw a solid stream 50 feet.

Price Rs. 20 only.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs, in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12" (Fixed)	40	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12" (Oscillating).	65	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	55	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12" (Fixed)	42	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16" (Oscillating).	80	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN PURCHASES.

An analysis of Briain's trade with various Colonial and foreign countries at the present time is not only interesting, but instructive. In the first six months of this year our purchases of goods from abroad increased £53,000,000, while our exports of goods declined £72,000,000. Our imports consequently reached the great total of £429,000,000, while the exports of British goods amounted to only £184,000,000. After allowing for £51,000,000 of goods imported having been re-exported, we find the excess of imports over exports for the half-year was no less than £195,000,000, whereas in the first half of last year the excess was only £61,000,000. The falling-off in exports would have been still more noteworthy but for an expansion of over £19,000,000 in our exports to France, an expansion due to our willingness to make large advances of money to our French Ally. Doubtless our exports to Russia would also have shown great increase instead of having been reduced 46 per cent., but for the closing of the Dardanelles and the physical difficulties of sending goods into Russia. As soon as the Dardanelles are opened we may expect our exports to Russia to show great expansion. With regard to our customers outside the war zone, to whom we usually lend large sums of money, our exports show severe contraction. It is noteworthy that our exports to the United States have declined about 30 per cent., notwithstanding an increase of 75 per cent. in our imports from that country. Of course, our trade with the enemy countries, which normally amounts to a large figure, has quite disappeared, and this accounts for £25,000,000 of the shrinkage in our exports, while the occupation of Belgium was responsible for another £6,500,000. The net falling-off in our trade to Europe is, however, not a very heavy one when the expansion in our exports to France, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden are taken into account.

WORLD'S WHEAT.

The situation in wheat has been more particularly dominated by the rather more favourable advices about the American crops and the rapid swelling of the movement of supplies in the West, the extent of which is now but little below that of last year, despite the misgivings aroused a few weeks ago by bad weather. There has thus been a considerable improvement in the outlook, having regard to the prospective export movement to this side, although trading conditions are for the time being in no small degree interfered with by the serious exchange difficulties. The c.i.f. market has fluctuated somewhat after a setback in prices under the influence of the fact that the progress of the harvest has been badly handicapped by adverse weather conditions. The quality of the new wheat will probably deteriorate to some extent, but it is to be hoped that, with indications of more favourable weather, efforts will be made to push the harvest and thus save the wheat from further damage. The receipts of new wheat of course are still very light, but holders are not quite so stiff in their terms, although there is but little old wheat left. Buyers are not eager, pending developments as to quality, for the samples already available are hardly suitable for milling. With a huge surplus in sight in North America, which may eventually result in more pressing offers of winter and spring wheats combined, there seems no reason for anxiety as to the future course of the market, in spite of the small world's shipments for some time past. The official estimate of the Indian crop has been further reduced to about 22 million quarters. The crop outlook in Australia is reported to be very encouraging, but of course much depends on weather developments. In the River Plate there are no serious complaints, althogh rains are awaited anxiously. The crop news from Russia and Roumania is generally good, while the latest advices from the latter country state that the yield is likely to turn out materially in excess of original anticipations.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN CROPS.

Although the American crops are late this year—the oats and wheat being as much as three or four weeks behind in some sections—Washington reports on crop conditions at the beginning of August give fairly reliable promise of a record agricultural yield in value, and probably in volume. Thus the indicated harvest of winter wheat is for 659 million bushels, spring wheat 307 million bushels, and the total for all wheat is 966 million bushels, against 891 million in 1914. For corn the estimated harvest is 2,918 million bushels (against 2,672 in 1914); for oats 1,402 million (1,141 in 1914); barley 217 million (195 million in 1914); rye, 44 million (42.7 million in 1914). Taking the three principal cereal crops together—corn, wheat, oats—recent harvests may be compared as follows:—

MILLION BUSHELS.

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
4,074	5,272	4,331	4,704	5,286

That is to say, this year's yield promises a 15 per cent. increase over the average of the four preceding years. Bumper yields will be accompanied by relatively high prices. "This year's promise of corn, wheat, and oats is worth a round half billion dollars more than the average value of the same grains over the past three years," says the boston News Bureau. As regards Canada, the High Commissioner's latest report (August 20th) states, on information received from the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, that all anxiety in regard to the grain crops of Western Canada is past. Reaping machines are working day and night. The International Agricultural Institute now estimates the total winter wheat production of the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Russia, in Europe, India, Japan, Tunis, United States, and Canada at 1,383,889,000 cwts. or 17.9 per cent. above last year's productions; barley in the same countries, except India and Canada, at 414,411,000 cwts, or 19 per cent. above last year's production; oats in the same countries, except Japan, India, and Canada, 755,136,000 cwts, or 24.1 per cent. above last year's production; rye in the same countries as for oats, except England, Scotland, and Tunis, 514,365,000 cwts, or 18.7 per cent. above last year's production. The estimated production of maize in the United States is 1,458,993,000 cwts, and of potatoes 230,899,000 cwts. or 9.2 and 6.2 per cent. respectively above last year's production.

THE RISE IN COPPER.

In sharp contrast to the persistent depression which prevailed in copper circles within the last few months through the inactivity of buying by consumers, and successive spells of liquidations by tired speculative holders, the market has experienced a sensational upward reaction, which has been ostensibly chiefly the outcome of more favourable war and financial influences. Prices took another dip at first down to £64 7s 6d. for cash delivery, but they have since risen by leaps and bounds amidst a great burst of buying. The sudden and sharp reversal of sentiment tended to precipitate some concentrated forward buying by people who had long since liquidated old commitments at a profit, and it is obvious that a scramble has ensued on the part of oversold parties to level up their engagements, which process has undoubtedly added great force to the upward swing. The rebound from the extreme lowest touched, indeed, has been as much as £7 a ton. The rapidity of the rise, due largely, no doubt, to stronger technical conditions following upon a severe fall, has done much to arouse fresh interest across the Atlantic, where second-hand holdings of refined copper offered down to about 16¾ cents per lb have been readily absorbed, and the price of electrolytic there has already recovered to about 18 cents. The margin between the value of refined and standard metal was at one period reduced to about £8 a ton, which in view of the rampant state of the market has naturally exerted a stimulating influence among consumers, and fair business has thus been transacted with dealers. A certain amount of buying power has probably been accumulating for some time past, and the larger producers should now have an opportunity to secure new business, provided their terms are not unduly extravagant.

Public, speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions. B-18

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. C-18

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The market to-day opened steady with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 291 but there was very little enquiry.

Later there was a decline of Rs. 2 but prices steadied again on buying of New Crops on the part of Japan houses.

Ready cotton is in little demand

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

G. Broach 290.
F. G. Bengal 228/9.
F. K./Akola 257/8.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			291	Apl. 25'16
,, ,, ...				
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms) ..	238/9	230	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..			..	
M. G. Sind Punjab (Byterms)..			..	
M. G. Khandesh.. ..			..	
M. G. Mathia			..	
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..			..	
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..			..	
M. G. Nagpore			..	
M. G Akola Khgm., Fair staple	257/8	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Bengals	236	..	..	Nov. 1915
,, ,, ...	238	..	..	Dec. 1915
M. G. Yeotmal			..	
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..			..	
M. G. Oomrawateedescription			..	
Saw Ginned Dharwar			..	
H. G. Westerns			255	Oct. 1915
M. G. Westerns			225/6	,,
M. G. Miraj			235	,,
M. G. Compta			255	,,
H. G. Bhagalkote			254/5	,,
H. G. Bijapore			..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 25th September, 1915:— :

Cotton	4,997 Bales.
Wheat	4,690 cwts.
Linseed	10,033 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	500 ,,
Ginjellyseed	713 ,,
Poppyseed	504 ,,
Groundnuts	1,954 ,,
Castorseed	2,929 ,,
Rice	9,719 ,,
Myrabollams	1,000 ,,
Cottonseed	6,903 ,,
Mowraseed	208 ,,
Gram	6,753 ,,
Joowar	16,418 ,,
Maize	647 ,,
Barley	701 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. December.

Panks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4d. 9-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. Ready	191¼ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133
Do. Shanghai	171½
60 d-s. Yokohama	154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-6-0
Australian Do.	24-6-0
Bombay Do.	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-15-0
English Dragons	15-1-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day and the tidings of opportune and long-delayed showers in Gujrat and Kathiawar inspired some confidence in the operators, and a brisk inquiry for favourite stocks such as Davids, Fazuls, Standards and Madhavji cropped up. The closing tone was indicative of a further advance. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept unchanged.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids improved to Rs. 526½ X. D.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 385 but improved to Rs. 390.

Standards were placed at the rates varying from Rs. 882½ X. D. to Rs. 890 X. D.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,110.

Centrals closed at Rs. 1,810, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,402½, Ahmedabad advanced at Rs. 745 and Kohinoors at Rs. 600.

Finlays were placed to Rs. 237½ and Edward Sassoons at Rs. 190.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept stationary at Rs. 191.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 106 and Deferred at Rs. 204¼.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,555.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 562½.

There was no doing in Press shares.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. Government Paper was very limited and the quotation stood in the vicinity of Rs. 89.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97¾.

Tired and worn out. Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. 18

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NINETY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors submit to the Shareholders herewith an interim statement and profit and loss account as at 30th June last, duly audited.

The net profits for the half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £134,496 8s. 8d., and adding £92,995 13s. 4d., brought forward, the available total is £227,492 2s. 0d.

The Directors have declared an ad interim dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, amounting to £80,000, leaving a balance of £147,492 2s. 0d. to be carried forward.

The Directors regret to intimate the retirement of Mr. W. A. Bankier, owing to his change of residence to Scotland. His place on the Board has been filled by the appointment of Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Oudh.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., have sent to us their following weekly leter, dated 9th September:—

GOLD.

External movements have not been in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Sept. 2nd £1,000,000 in sovereigns from abroad.
Sept. 2nd £200,000 in soverings released on Miscellaneous account.
Sept. 3rd £50,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
Sept. 6th £1,450,000 in sovereigns from abroad.
Sept. 8th £1,055,000in bar gold.
Sept. 8th £550,000 in sovereigns from abroad.
Sept. 8th 200,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Sept. 3rd £1,857,000 in foreign gold coin.
Sept. 6th £1,150,000 in foreign gold coin.
Sept. 6th £2,000,000 in sovereigns for Japan.
Sept. 7th £1,100,000 in foreign gold coin.
Sept. 7th £105,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.
Sept. 7th £5,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of the Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund.
Sept. 8th £151,000 in bar gold.
Sept. 8th £40,000 in sovereigns for Malta.
Sept. 8th £210,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £2,113,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of August, 1915, was about £318,500.

Since the outbreak of war, the United States of America received, up to the 21st August, about $152,000,000 in gold, made up as follows:—

	$
Denmark	300,000
South America	1,000,000
Australia	2,000,000
Holland	2,000,000
Brazil	2,500,000
China	3,700,0000
Japan	9,625,000
France	11,500,000
England	20,590,000
Canada	98,802,000

The receipts from Canada consisted almost entirely of gold lying in that Dominion at the disposal of the Bank of England.

In October 1913, the Government of India decided to appoint a Committee to consider the question of uniform weights and measures within the Indian Empire.

The recently published report of this Committee is of considerable importance, affecting as it does, the commercial transactions of one-fifth of the world's population.

The adoption of the metric system and alternatively of the British, was considered and rejected. The former, principally upon the ground that the use of decimals was alien to the customs of the Indian people. The latter, because it would have necessitated an alteration in the weight of the Tola, the most important standard of weight in use. Moreover, the weight of the Tola and of the Rupee being identical, the weight of the coin would also have had to be altered.

8. The Committee recommended that the Bengal or Indian railway weights should be adopted for universal use throughout the Indian Empire, with the exception of Burmah where a uniform system suitable for that Province already obtains.

The proposed weights are as follow:—

FOR INDIA.

8 khaskhas	1 chawal.
8 chawals	1 ratti.
8 rattis	1 masha.
12 mashas or 4 tanks	1 tola.
5 tolas	1 chatak.
16 chataks	1 seer.
40 seers	1 maund.

SILVER.

The undertone continues good

Under the combined pressure of buying orders from the Continent, and the Indian Bazaars, the price advanced by stages to 23 11/16d. on Sept. 6th—the highest figure touched since May 15th last.

China has sold a limited amount but not sufficient to affect appreciably the vigour of the market.

The United States Treasury, by purchasing about 500,000 ozs. each week, is mainly responsible for the improvement in rates.

An Indian Currency Return for the 31st August gave details in lakhs of Rupees as follow:—

Notes in Circulation 66, 44.
Reserve in Silver Coin 39, 92.
Gold Coin and Bullion 6, 34.
Gold in England 6, 15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5720 bars, as compared with 5600 last week.

A shipment of 245,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Sept. 3 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 4 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 6 23 11/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 7 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 8 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 9 23 11/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23.614 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF JUTE GOODS

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry has issued the following Press communiqué.—

It has been found necessary to extend to all kinds of jute cloth and bags the prohibition on the export of jute goods which at present refers only to hessian cloth and bags. No fresh interference with normal trade is intended.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	55
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,552
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,775
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	55
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	15½
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11¼%	170
Standard Bk. {O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	March.	5%	55
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ {12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	33
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	33

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	745
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	95
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	650
Bombay United ..	250	..	20	390
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	170
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	4	1,810
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	385
Colaba Land &Mill ..	700	..	30	1,305
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	4	88½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	185
David ..	250	do.	20	525 X.D.
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	190
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	365
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	390
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,140
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	237½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	460
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	125
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	280
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	187½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	880
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	10	630
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,175
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,107½
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	100	1,175
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,000
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	800 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	175
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,050
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	152½ X. D.
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	400
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	280
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	890 X.D.
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	95
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	185
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,409
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {O	500	..	Nil.	300
{P	500	..	77	590
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	323
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs.5 yr.	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	325
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	24
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	84 X.D.
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	895
Bo. Electric Sup. {P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	158
and T.Co. Ld. {O	£10	July	6%	191
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Land&Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam {O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	182½
Navigation Co. {P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co.Ld. ..	10	April.	1	2½
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	510
The Eastern {O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	} Rs 9
Chemical Co. {D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	} prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	180
Katni Cement {O. ..	100	..	Nil.	85
{D. ..	40	..	Nil.	110
{P. ..	100	..	Nil.	93
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton {O. {Old 100 / New	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{P. {Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%	155
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	100	July	6%	50
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	do.	8.12	120
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	Nil.	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	10	70
Maraland Price Co. O	100	..	Rs. 10	162
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	7%	65
Tata Hydro " Deb Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	30%	185
Thacker & Co. ..		May.	5½%	5% prem
Telephone Co ..		..	25%	192
Treacher & Co ..		July	Rs. 4	120
B—Buyer			Nil.	445 X.D.
QD—Cum divide	Nom—Nominal prices. XD—Exdividend			

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last year. Div.	
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Brij's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat ..	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	50	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	122½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Cta. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	N il.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	N il.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	50	807½
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	256
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Velkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	20	490
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	123
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	152
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	645
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	114
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4½%	113
*Guzarat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	98
Hosharpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apr.Oct.	4%	100
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Do.	4%	71
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	47
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 100 .	100	Jan-July.	4%	96
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	51½
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	162
Tapti Valley Railway ..	530	Mar.-Aug.	5%	560
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs 100 ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119 XD

DR. MANN ON AGRICULTURE.

On Friday last Dr. Harold Mann delivered a lecture in the Central Hall of the Bahauddin College, Junagad, the Administrator, Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., was in the chair.

Dr. Mann opened his address with an eloquent appeal to all present to organise agricultural education, research, and experiment in India. Although agriculture is the staple industry in India, it does not attract the best brains in the country. Indeed, it is noble to treat patients in a hospital, to guide the motions from the Mamlatdar's Kacheri, to plead in a law-court, but it is noblest by far to cultivate an art by which to produce, as the old adage goes, two blades of grain where one grew before. Three hundred years ago, agriculture in England was in a bad way and the proletariate could with difficulty make both ends meet. It was not till the nineteenth century that great strides were made by the use of artificial manures, clean seed, and improved contrivances for the reaping, harvesting and after-treatment of crops. Science was pressed into the service of agriculture, and, thanks to the pioneer work of Pasteur, fungoid pests and bacteria were combated with the maximum of success. Dr. Mann pointed out, with an astonishing wealth of detail, how the best results could similarly be obtained in India if we knew how best to adopt our methods of procedure to local conditions, if the educated classes could be made to realise how to advance the economic welfare of India by pursuing agriculture or the allied industries of horticulture and forestry. The Indian peasants need more water, more knowledge and more money. Waiving expensive irrigation schemes, we might obviate the deficiency in water-supply by improving the underground supply of water and by demonstrating the advantages of thorough cultivation. Again, the Indian peasants should be made to see the inadequacy of their primitive agricultural implements. The new type of ploughs, now so extensively used in the Deccan, enables the farmer to cultivate the field better, to keep the water in the soil longer and to minimise the expenditure of bullocks. It is likewise necessary to popularise the practice of drilling as against broadcasting seed. As it is, the crops are sown extremely badly, involving, in some cases, a waste of fifty per cent. of plant-spaces. Dr. Mann showed how it was possible to rehabilitate the cultivation of groundnuts in the Deccan by introducing hardier seeds from Spain and Japan; how in Khandesh the cotton crop was improved by separating the six different varieties of cotton hitherto sown promiscuously, to the detriment of all. Turning to the last need of the Indian peasants, Dr. Mann advocated the co-operative credit system on an extensive scale. In conclusion, he exhorted the audience to hold agriculture in higher esteem than heretofore, for India's economic future was intimately bound up with the success of agriculture.

Mr. Rendall then rose amid cheers, and said how he had introduced progressive methods in agriculture with a large measure of success. He had been supplying to the cultivators superior seeds of important crops, and up-to-date labour saving appliances. Endeavours are made to improve the breed of cattle and to evolve a complete system of co-operative credit. With a view to encourage the study of agriculture on a scientific basis, he announced three scholarships tenable for the whole period required for the study of agriculture at Poona and forestry at Dera Dun, preference to be given to the bona-fide natives of Junagad State studying at the Bahauddin College.

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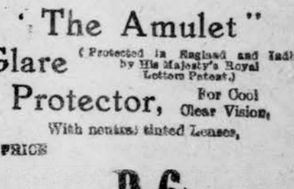

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on Raja Rammohun Roy by Prof. V. N. Naik, M.A., Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.
Cricket: H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar's team vs. Parsi Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, 11-30 a.m.
Jivraj Balu Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Green Street, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

Volkart United Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3-15 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Mud Sports.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 28.

154.—Guards. The following is a detail of Guard Duties during September and October. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

6 days 25th to 30th Sept. "F" Coy. 1 N. C. O and 4 men per day.
3 days 1st to 3rd October "J" Coy. 1 N. C. O and 4 men per day.
7 days 4th to 10th October "G" Coy. 1 N. N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 days 11th to 14th October "B" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 15th to 19th October "C" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd October "A" Coy. 1 N. C.O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th October "E" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
6 days 26th to 31st October "F" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

146.—Parades for the period ending 5th October 1915.

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana Parade with Arms Musketry and Coy. Drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"C", "D" and "F" Co.'s Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"B" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. at the Cooperage.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with Arms Musketry and Coy. Drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7.15 a.m. Coy. Drill.
"A" Coy. will parade until further notice at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.
"E" Coy. including recruits at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
"J" Coy. (Trained men and recruits) at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters Nos. 3 and 4 Sections.
"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.
"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7.15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 2 men from each section are being detailed and must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. (Trained men and recruits) at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections.
"B" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. at the Coopenage.

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7.15 a.m. at the Gymkhana, Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana. 2 men from each section are being detailed and must attend.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. Coy. Drill. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7.30 a.m. on the Coopenage.

SATURDAYS.

"A" Coy. at 4 p.m. in the Liquor Shed Alexandra Docks.
"B" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. at the Cooperage.

198.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
"F" Coy. from Monday 27th Sept. to Sunday 3rd October both days inclusive.
"H" Coy. from Monday 4th October to Sunday 10th October both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

220.—Transfer.—No. 8677 Lce. Corpl. H. La Mourie, is transferred from "F" to "H" Coy. fom this date.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Under the Stars ..... O. Wier.
Overture.—Loin du Pays ..... P. Bouillon.
Valse.—Charming ..... A. Joyce.
Selection.—The Girl who didn't ..... E. Eysler.
Air de Ballet.—La Gazelle ... W. H. Myddleton.
Selection.—Gaiety Echoes ..... I. Caryll.
Callop.—John Peel ..... J. G. Gladman

STRING BAND AT PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., will read a paper on "The Folklore of the Headless Man in North Bihar."

ANCHOR LINE S. S. ELYSIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. Elysia will sail from No. 6 shed Alexandra Dock this morning with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 10-30 a.m. sharp: Mr. F. Welburn, Mrs. Welburn, 2 Children and Infant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Only one death from plague was reported on Sunday, Mahim being the section where it occurred. One attack and one death from small-pox were registered, but there were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 77, as compared with 76 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 92 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,484 out of which 10 were found to be plague-stricken.

AN "AT HOME" TO REV. STRACHAN.

A large number of History and Latin students of the B. A. class of the Wilson College assembled in the College Hall last Saturday, the 25th September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. at an "At Home" to Rev. R. Strachan, M.A., B.D., who is going to Scotland on furlough for a year. Mr. B. A. Win in a short speech thanked Prof. Strachan for his kindness in accepting the invitation and also wished him and Mrs. Strachan a happy voyage and a safe return. Prof. Strachan replied in a happy speech which was cordially applauded. Recitations and music followed and after a hearty vote of thanks moved by Mr. J. N. Varma to the Professors and the members of the managing committee, the meeting was dispersed.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS.

A Mahomedan boy named Husanaili Sulemanji, aged about 18 years, whilst crossing Abdul Rahman Street on Sunday, was run over by motor car No. 3041 belonging to Mr. Edulji Ratanji and driven by John Fiddle. Hasanali received some abrasions and was removed to the hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

While motor car No. 1930 was going along the Suparibag Road from Dadar on Sunday night, a man came rushing behind a tram car. In order to avoid him, the driver severved his car to the right and while doing so ran into two men named Abdul Rahman, aged 25, and Devji Teja, knocking them down. They were not seriously injured, however, and were allowed to go, after dressing their wounds in the hospital.

A PICK-POCKET'S ADVENTURE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Inspector M. Ahmadally charged one Rama Dala, a Hindu aged 16, with picking the pocket of Hosan Howsin and thus stealing property of the value of Rs. 24-8.

The complainant, who is an engineer, was sitting near the accused in the giant wheel in the Victoria Theatre at Grant Road on the night of the 23rd instant. When he got down from the wheel, he found that his purse was missing and subsequently saw the accused handing it over to another man who ran away with it. The complainant then seized the accused, but he also ran, although, he was subsequently caught and handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to receive fifteen stripes.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Hoosein Hassan, a dealer in silks, who has a shop in Ali Oomar Street, has reported to the Police the theft of some pieces of silk and embroidery of the total value of Rs. 845 from his shop on Sunday evening.

During the absence of Bapu Hussein a hamal in the G. I. P. Ry. from his room in Chandanwadi on Saturday afternoon, his room was broken open and ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 357 was taken away.

A Marwadi merchant, Velchand Hajarimal, has reported to the Police that while he was occupied in the front portion of his shop in Parel Road, someone entered his shop from behind and stole silver articles and a rose-wood box of the value of Rs 545.

Nanji Goculdas, who lives on the first floor of a house at old Modikhara has complained to the Police of the loss of a purse containing Rs. 354. He was writing his accounts and had kept the bag containing the money by his side. After a time he had to go to the window to obtain better light and when he looked for his bag after about a quarter of an hour he missed it.

MR. K. R. KORGAWKAR J.P.

Among the numerous gentlemen who have been newly created Justices of the Peace in Bombay, is Mr. Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgawkar, B.A., LL.B., a leading member of the Maratha community and President of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, an institution which has been doing much useful work in connection with the spread of education amongst Marathi speaking Hindu backward classes, the amelioration of the condition of mill-hands and other workmen and artisans in Bombay. Mr. Korgawkar was the first law graduate amongst Marathas and has always been zealous and active worker in the cause of the betterment of the backward classes. He rendered valuable public services, which have been duly acknowledged by Government at the time of the introduction of the Khoti Act Amendment Bill, and as a member of the Bombay Hindu Plague Relief Committee of 1908, the Committee of relief of sufferers during the Tilak riots of 1908, Maratha Education Conference, the Food Prices Committee and the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha. The last Sabha was instrumental in a great degree in dispelling baseless and alarmist rumours in connection with the War and in restoring tranquility among the illiterate section of the City's population. Mr. Korgawkar's services in connection with this Sabha were gratefully acknowledged by Government in a special letter of thanks to him presented at his Excellency's hands at the meeting of the Sabha held recently.

SANITARY SURVEYORS' CLASS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The annual course of instruction in the Sanitary Surveyors' Class held in Bombay under the direction of the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality was brought to a close on the 12th June, 1915, and the examination of the students was held on the 9th, 10th and 12th of July following. The number of students who attended the lectures was 63 against 64 in the preceding year. Of this number, 6 were Government students and 57 were private students. Sixty-three students, inclusive of 7 ex-students were allowed this year to appear for the examination. Of this number, 46 passed, subject to the approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. The following is the list of successful candidates:—

Messrs. D. P. Gupta, Choonilal Keshavlal Sanghani, Venkatacharia Yambari R., Inguanti R. Venugopaul, Lele Visinu Trimbak, K. P. Kothari, J. J. Vyas, Lahori Lachhiram P., Chand Ram Huja, Vaskar Ramkrishna Apparao, B. S. Kanakapur, Gurjar Vishnu Govind, Kale F. S., Mathuradas Sethi, Tipnis Madhusudan Ramchandra, Hari Shivram Deodhar, P. K. Nang, K. K. Pandit, Shripad Parshuram Kulkarni, M. A. Mehta, V. Jayagopaul Rao, R. S. Shanker Narayan, Pradhan Trimbak Jairam, Govind Rukmangad Padaki, Pandit Dattatraya Ganpat, Dattatraya Hari Herwadkar, Prabh Dyal Thakkar, Vithaldas Ramchand Ghandhi, Khorshed Ali, Joshi Bhalchandra Surajram, Ranganath Narayan Kulkarni, Bandekar P. T., Sooraj Prasad Pendey, Manibhai Dwarkandas Desai, Rambhai Ishwarbhai Patil, K. K. Parulekar, Alfred Lytton Theophilus, Parkhi Shankar Sitaram, A. R. Math, Nandirazu Venkatappaya, Jiwan Dass, Padmanabh Ramadas Mahishi, U. K. Pandya, S. Sheshrao Nayadhu, P. Velu Pillai and Anant Ramchandra Sathe.

Among the successful candidates were 43 private and ex-students and the following 3 Government students. The latter will be awarded the usual scholarships after the decision of the Royal Sanitary Institute has been announced:—Messrs. Choonilal Keshavlal Sanghani, B.E., J. J. Vyas, G.B.V.C., and K. K. Parulekar, G.B.V.C.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following fresh donations in aid of the above mentioned Fund are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 38,16,441-11-7; 13th Instalment from Dharwar District, Rs. 10,500; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 1,350-14-2; Subscriptions from Thanadeoli Taluka, Rs. 300; August Bridge Winners Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 195; Sabarmati Prison Establishment Ahmedabad, Rs. 100; Subscriptions from Wadhwan State, Rs. 85-4-6; Collections from M. Jeyram, Esqr., (Rajkot), Rs. 82; Honorary Secretary Mombasa Patriotic Fund Committee, Rs. 65; and Sum below Rs. 10, Re 0-4. Total Rs. 38,29,120-2-3. Deduct amount from Sardars, Inamdars, etc., of Kolahpur State transferred to Government of India for Ambulances, Rs. 38,728-15-1. Total Rs. 37,90,391-3-2.

THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Russian Red Cross Society has acknowledged with deep gratitude through the Imperial Russian Consul at Simla a cheque for Rs. 1,500 recently received from the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association. It will also interest the public to know that the Russian Red Cross Society has endowed two beds for Indian soldiers in the Hospital at Harrowgate in England which has been founded by Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Georguievna.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The following is a list of donations received towards the above fund up to the 17th September, 1915:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 5,07,809-14-4; Lodge Charity, No. 563 E.C., Rs. 75; Lodge Khyber, No. 582 E. C., Rs. 15; Lodge Light of the North No. 1308 E. C., Rs. 50; Lodge McMahon, No. 3262, Rs. 75; Lodge St. John the Evangelist, No. 1483, Rs. 50; Mr. Abdulla Saneh, Rs. 99; Mr. H. Evre, Rs. 25-4; Raipur Voluntary Aid Association, Rs. 400; Lodge Chhattisgarh, No. 3507 E. C., Rs. 144-5; Gulmarg Church Fund, Srinagar, Rs. 4-15; Mr. W. Bewley, Dacca, Rs. 93-2; and H. H. the Raja Sahib Bahadur of the Faridkot State, Rs. 10,000. Total Rs. 5,18,841-8-4.

FUND FOR X'MAS GIFT FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

The Italian Ladies' Committee for the X'mas Gift, for the Italian Soldiers is pleased to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions received up to Friday 24th instant:—

The presidency of The Women War Relief Fund, Rs. 500; The Italian Red Cross Fund, Rs. 200; Chevalier G. B. Gorio (Italian Consul), Rs. 100; C. Boggiano & Co., Rs. 100; Arturo Boneschi, Rs. 30; H. M. Mehta, Rs. 50; Through Mrs. Lina Giacchetti:—Bernardino Ciravegna, Rs. 50; C. A. Pregno & A. Davico, Rs. 50; B. H. A. G. Abdool Wahab & Co., Rs. 30; A. Giacchetti, Rs. 30; Haji Bachooally, Rs. 25; Mrs. Lina Giacchetti, Rs. 25; Francesco Battistessa, Rs. 10; A. Forbes, Rs. 10; E. & B. Baising, Rs. 10; Durgadas, Rs. 10; Miss Angelina Giacchetti, Rs. 5; Miss Alessandra Giacchetti, Rs. 5; Syed Moostakally, Rs. 5; Judad Husain, Rs. 5; Hafiz Nizamedeen, Rs. 5; Seevalchand, Rs. 3; George Hewiecks, Rs 2; Chotubai V. Desai Rs. 2; Beryl Baisin, Rs. 2; Manedas, Rs. 1; Through Mrs. Marina Manzato:—Alfredo Manzato, Rs. 20; Capt. E. Baldovino, Rs. 20; A. Viola, Rs. 10; H. D. Mehta, Rs. 10; H. Bodriquez, Rs. 10; V. Fialho, Rs. 5; Francesco Battistessa, Rs. 5; Through Mrs. Maria Luisa Segre:—Rena to Bossi, Rs. 25; Chevalier L. Sergo, Rs. 15; Bianchi, Rs. 15; Patti, Rs. 15; A. Chiesa, Rs. 10; G. Cilento, Rs. 10; S. Cilento, Rs. 10; G. Bossi, Rs. 10; Mrs. Porter, Rs. 15; J. Baker, Rs. 1; S. C. D., Rs. 1; C. N., Rs. 1; G. Fervola, Rs. 5; Quinzo:—Quinzio Quintaba, Rs. 35; Andrea Ferrero, Rs. 12; U. Sanvitale, Rs. 10; Renato Gianpuzzi, Rs. 5; A Morea, Rs. 5; F. Bomagnoli, Rs. 5; A customer of Fucile & Co., Rs. 10; An Italian, 5; B. Patel, Rs. 2; Through Mrs. Maddalona Morini:—Mrs. J. McFarlane, Rs. 5; J. R. Smith, Rs. 2; M. Goodwill, Rs. 2; J. T. Robinson, Rs. 2; J. Philip, Rs. 2; X X X No. 6 of List, Rs. 2; F. C. A., Rs. 2; M. M. Rodericks, Rs. 1; A. Moore, Rs. 1; J. Webb, Rs. 1; No. 11 of List, Rs. 2; No. 12 of List, Rs. 3; W. E. P., Rs. 2; W. King, Rs. 2; W. S. M., Rs. 1; Roberto Bonello, Rs. 2; J. Wood, Rs. 2; N. Newell, Rs. 1; M. F. Henderson, Rs. 1; W. T. C., Rs. 1; Rusty, Rs. 1; Likwiwish, Rs. 2; A. Camilleri, Rs. 2; N. Balestra, Rs. 2; Carluccio Italo Battistessa, Rs. 2.

From Mrs. M. Quintaba 100 Balaclava Caps 100, Comforters, From Mr. A. Cerchiari 15 lbs. Cawnpore Wool, From Mr. Francesco Battistess, 1 Knitting Machines.

All donations and contributions to be addressed to: the cashier Mrs. M. Quintaba, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

"THE MADRAS STANDARD" PRESS CASE

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The suit brought by Raja Venkatappa Nayanim against Mr. A. Rama Seshaiyer, late Editor, the "Madras Standard" and Mrs. Besant of "New India" for recovery of Rs. 10,000, came on for settlement of issues to-day before Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastriar.

It would appear that the first defendant executed a promissory note for Rs. 10,000 and subsequently mortgaged the "Standard" Press, etc., to the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleges that Mrs. Besant could have bought the concern only subject to the mortgage. Mrs. Besant in a written statement denies any knowledge of the mortgage and pleads that she bought the concern from one Prabhakaran Tampan who claimed to be the proprietor and who undertook to indemnify all losses to her arising from the action of Tampan as party. Necessary issues were framed.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

There is an excellent variety in the Excelsior bill this week, in which short snappy comedies predominate, every film is really good, notably one called "Among the Clouds" which shows a New York skycraper under construction and shows workmen doing most hair-raising deeds in mid-air, hundreds of feet above the street traffic, in a most unconcerned fashion.

There is Charles Chaplin again, who is reputed to be the highest paid comedian in the world. He is certainly the most original. Then there is Max in a new comedy in which he sets out to "see life."

It is not going too far to say that Max Linder has scarcely ever been seen to greater effect than in this irresistably comic production. Not that the plot is very profound or complicated, but rather that the whole point lies in the way in which it is rendered. The scenes in which Max represents a young man, who has partaken not wisely but too well, while they are so delicately performed that they cannot offend even the most fastidous and refined of audiences, are positively the utmost limit in simple, broad farcical humour. This is Max at his best, and more than Max; super-Max in fact. His performance exhausts all the words descriptive of humour in the English language, and makes a quite flawless comedy, without a single moment when patrons will not be rocking with hearty laughter.

Max represents a young man who is abnormally shy, especially with ladies; indeed, his uncle James having arranged a match for him with the daughter of an old friend, Max behaves in such a timorous manner when the time to propose comes, that his prospective mother-in-law realises that matrimony is hopless for him unless he can overcome his timidity. She therefore writes to the uncle suggesting that he should make Max "see life" a little before marriage, as a cure for his shyness.

Uncle accepts the advice and takes him to a rather noisy restaurant and soon Max, shy at first, is carried away with the music, Tango, glad eyes, becomes a little jolly and winds up by buying a taxi cab outside the restaurant.

After this the film is concerned with Max and his uncle's adventures while in a cheerfully inebriated state; and their behaviour, their gestures, the appearance, their actions, make this production a masterpiece of ludicrousness. Then come a series of screaming scenes in which they are "hired" by a short-sighted elderly couple, with innumerable trunks, bags, and baggages, who mistake them for ordinary chauffeurs and want to be driven to the railway station. Uncle and nephew's performance in getting the luggage on board, starting the motor, "looking after" their astonished "fares," smashing into a horse cab, etc., etc., cannot be described in words, and end in a smash-up over a ravine, which leaves the motor a wreck, but its drivers still "merry and bright." Max has indeed "seen life," at last.

On the whole we consider this is the brightest cinema programme the Excelsior has ever shown, and a most excellent tonic during these days of tension.

A LECTURE ON ANCIENT PERSIAN.

At the Theosophical Society on Thursday last an interesting lecture on Persian History was delivered with the aid of a series of magic lantern slides by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jehangir Sorabji.

Speaking about the ancient country of Persia the lecturer dwelt at length on its past extent, when it comprised immense territories stretching from the remote corners of China right up to the heart of ancient Gaul and emphasised the bold remarks that the ancient Achoemenians dominated even over the soil of Russia and Poland where at present a furious fight is raging. The Peshdadians were more less fabulous and with the exception of King Jamshid, who discovered the well-known astronomical theory that day and night are equal on the Jamshedi Naoroz day, there was much that did not interest the modern superficial reader, but that might attract the notice of scholars. Among the Kayanians, who formed an heroic race, there were many outstanding figures such as Kai Kaus, Kai Gushtasp, in whose reign the great Prophet of Iran was born. In Kai Gushtasp's times the Kayanian Empire attained to the zenith of its glory. Thereafter, there was a blank in Persian History, for the country is supposed to have gone into the hands of foreign invaders. But the real greatness of Persia, Mr. Jhabvala urged, lay in the rise and growth of the Achaemenian dynasty whose founder was the illustrious Cyrus. The great Darius Hystaspes carried invasions upon countries extending from Greece in the west to India in the east. That Darius conquered much of northern India and established Persian suzerainty there was proved now by the recent discoveries of Dr. Spooner at Pataliputra, who has gone so far as to say that Asoka and other Mauryan princes derived their knowledge of the art of building and sculpture practically from the Achaemenians and that Buddhism owed its origin to Zoroastrianism. Then Cambyses planted the Persian flag in the heart of Egypt. Xerxes, who succeeded, had a great victory in Greece, but he had to owning immediately his defeat too. Thereafter the empire declined in its glory, till the adventurous Ardashire-Babekan founded the Sassanide race, in which was born the illustrious Shapur at whose feet grovelled the mighty Roman emperor Valerian. Emperor Justin and others as powerful as he had very hard struggles with the Sassanian princes and the stinted accounts of later Greek and Roman historians, however, partial, are not a little helpful to us in ascertaining the position of the Persians in the history of nations.

At the close of his lecture Mr. Jhabvala showed a number of beautiful slides pertaining to Persian History.

Official and Personal.

His Highness' the Maharaja Scindia arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday and is the guest of the Viceroy.

Sir John Marshall, Director-General, Archaelogy, Simla will presumably take long leave by the end of winter. Dr. Spooner is likely to officiate.

Mr. Gillan, President of the Railway Board, will leave Simla for Naini Tal on the 2nd proximo and will return by the 10th October.

Mr. Gubbay, I.C.S., Wheat Commissioner, is leaving Simla to-day.

Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim resumed his office as Judge of the Madras High Court yesterday and sat on the second appellate bench with Mr. Justice Spencer.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., has been nominated by Government to be a member of the Committee appointed by Government to consider and report on the question of the extension of the principle of local self-government in regard to Local Boards, vice Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S.

V. J. INSTITUTE STUDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are just now labouring under a grievance which, if matters are not set right, threatens to ripen into a perpetual calamity to the student population, who flock to its portals. The complaint of the students has originated in the reconstruction of Rules necessitated and brought in force from this year owing to the wholesale change in the Rules of the University of Bombay, especially as to the keeping of terms.

All the branches of education falling within the existing curriculum of the University of Bombay have got two terms, separated according to sound principles of health by two vacations. But the rules of V. J. T. Institute, though adapted in every respect to the new change in the University rules, have adopted quite a new feature, which is of a most undesirable character and has given rise to widespread alarm among students. This feature deprives the students of the V. J. T. Institute of one of the two vacations granted to students in other branches of education. By referring to the prospectus of the V. J. T Institute it becomes evident that the students of the Institute can in future enjoy only one vacation in Summer and that the October vacation will cease to exist. It is remarkable, however, that the rules in the prospectus mention two terms without granting two vacations. The student community is at a loss to understand how such an arrangement compelling students to attend their Institute for about nine months at a stretch can be tolerated by any educational authorities. Such an arrangement is sure to prove most calamitous to the health of the students. The question is one of utmost importance and the Board of the Institute should not take any such step as proposed without calculating its effect on the health of the student community, which is far more relevant than any benefits that may accrue from better intellectual equipment from longer study.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

MEETING OF THE DUFFERIN FUND COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler presided at a Special Meeting of the Dufferin Fund held in the Committee Room at Gorton Castle, Simla, on the 23rd, instant the object being to revise Clause 15 of the Rules of the Association, admitting of General Meetings being held in future elsewhere than at Calcutta. Following the Special Meeting was an ordinary meeting of the Central Committee, also of the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund. At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks was at the instance of the Hon. Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis, unanimously passed to Sir Harcourt Butler for his valuable support to the Dufferin Fund during the past eight years as a member of the Central Committee, and latterly as the Acting President. Sir Harcourt Butler in replying paid a well-deserved tribute to the services to the Fund of Sir Pardey Lukis, Colonel Marlow the Honorary Treasurer, and to the Secretaries Sir James Roberts, Mr. E. J. Busk and Mr. W. G. A. Hanrahan. Those present included the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon Mr. J. B. Wood, the Hon. Sir G. R. M. Chitnavis, Sir J. R. Roberts (Honorary Secretary), Colonel B. W. Marlow (Honorary Treasurer,), the Hon. Colonel H. Hendley, W. G. A. Hanrahan, Esquire (Permanent Assistant Secretary) and Mr. A. Duggan. Mrs. Maynard also attended the Special Meeting on behalf of the Provincial Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Dufferin Fund.

A HOUSE BREAKER SENTENCED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Deputy Inspector Dalton charged one Motia Ranchod, a Hindu mason aged 28 years, with housebreaking and theft of the property of the value of Rs. 846, belonging to Moroba B. Pradhan.

The complainant's story was that at about 5 a.m. on the 17th instant when he was sitting outside his house at Dammer Lane in Gamdevi, he heard an alarm of "thief, thief." He went into his house where his family was sleeping and found that an entrance had been effected into the house through the back window, the bars of which had been removed, and property consisting of gold and jewellery etc., had been taken away. He at once informed the Police and the accused Motia Ranchod was very smartly caught by P. C. 312 D., Osmankhan Abdullakhan, near the three lamps at Sandhurst Bridge at about 5 a.m. Property of the value of nearly Rs. 800 was recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and highly commended the vigilance of P. C. No. 312 D.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 25th September 1915 should be regarded as a full weather working day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The internment camp at Bellary will be closed in the first week of October. All those who are of military age will be sent to Ahmednagar and those beyond military age and women and children will be repatriated.

The anniversary meeting of the death of Raja Ram Moha Roy was held yesterday at Madras under the presidency of Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer at which speeches eulogising his work were made.

It is reported that during a theatrical performance at the Victoria Theatre at Rajshahi recently, "Liberty" leaflets were distributed among the audience. The police are enquiring into the matter.

The eighty-third death anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy was celebrated in Lucknow yesterday under the auspices of the Gokhale Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Cameron, Principal, Canning College, presiding.

The death occurred in the Madras General Hospital on Sunday, of Captain V. G. Staggs, I.S.M.D., He was 65 years of age and a prominent member of the Anglo-Indian community and Vice-President of the Anglo-Indian Association.

A public lecture on the war in Europe and the position of the various parties involved therein was delivered by Mr. W. N. Bhave, at the Kurla Municipal Office on Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. N. B. Ranade. A few other speakers also addressed the meeting.

A Conference of washerman Nairs of Travancore was held last week at Alleppy. Among the resolutions passed, one referred to the need for progress in education, another to keeping down intemperance, a vice most prevalent in that community and a third to the adoption of newer and better methods of washing and cleaning.

Izhar Husain, a clerk in the Railway mail service, has been sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment by Mr. B. J. Dalal District and Sessions Judge of Benares, under section 32 of the Post Office Act for having stolen some currency notes from an insured letter in course of transmission.

The 25th Session of the All-India Kayastha Conference is to be held at Lahore. The Kayastha community of Lahore is making every possible arrangement to make the session a success. A Reception Committee has been formed and the Local Kayastha Sabhas in the various districts of the Punjab are being stirred up to help and cooperate. It has invited the opinion of Sabhas all over India and the Kayastha public as to the following points: (1) Suitable dates for holding the Session of the Conference at Lahore. (2) Suggestions for the name of the person who should be elected President of the Conference. (3) Subjects to be discussed at the Conference.

TEMPORARY I. M. S.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Government of India have appointed the following private practitioners, temporary lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service:—

Dr. Jagan Nath, M.B.B.S., Dr. S. C. Sen Gupta, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dr. K. S. Master, M.B.B.S., Dr. Aron Joseph, M.B.B.S., Dr. V. M. Kaipini, B.A., M.B.B.S., Dr. J. R. Aeria, M. B. Ch. B. (Edin), D. T. M. (Lpool), Dr. J. R. Gwynne, L.R.C.P., and S. (Edin) etc., Dr. S. K. Phadke, M.B.B.S., Dr. Ram Nath Khosala, M.B.B.S., Dr. H. Sundra Rajan, M.B.B.S., Dr. R. B. Dadachanji, M.B.B.S., (Bom), Dr. H. C. Roy Chowdry, L.M.S., Dr. L. S. Machado F.R.C.S.I., Dr. Sudhir Kumar Bose, M. B. Dr. Sarat Chundra Sen Gupta, L.M.S., Dr. Arum Chundra Dutt, M. B. (Cal), Dr. S. C. Sen, M. B. Ch B. (Edin), Dr. Nobin Bihari Aich M. B. (Cal), Dr. R. M. Kapadia, M.B.B.S., Dr. Suravdra Mukerjee M. B. (Cal), Dr. J. V. Shirgaokar, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Dr. Pestonji Rustomji Vakil, M.B.B.S. (Bom).

ALL-INDIA GOKHALE MEMORIAL.

AGA KHAN'S DONATION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

His Highness the Aga Khan has subscribed Rs. 4,000 to the All-India Gokhale Memorial Fund to be specially ear-marked for the Servants of India Society.

The following additional contributions towards the above-named Fund are just announced by the Joint Honorary Secretaries:—

Amount previously acknowledge, Rs. 84,554-3; H. H. the Minor Rana Saheb of Porebunder, Rs. 1,000; the Hon. Shrimant Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad, Rs. 500; Messrs. Dixit and Purushottamrai, Rs. 250; Mr. Chimanlal P. Broker, Pleader (Ahmedabad), Rs. 100; Lady Aimai P. M. Mehta, Rs. 100; the Office Staff of the Executive Engineer's Office, Rs. 74; Mr. Nadirshaw B. Vakil, Rs. 50; Dr. B. S. Singh, Rs. 50; the Students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Rs. 31; Dr. N. H. Choksey, Rs. 25; Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Rs. 25; Dr. A. P. Cama, Rs. 25; Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee, Rs. 25; Shet Pragjee Dayal, Rs. 25; Mr. J. W. Mackison (Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality), Rs. 20; Mr. Kundunlal (Punjab), Rs. 20; Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, Rs. 20; the Health Department Head Office (Bombay Municipality), Rs. 17-8; Dr. A. K. Contractor, Rs. 15; from the Manager, Krishna Khatri School, Mythana, Agra, Rs. 14-10; Dr. D. D. H. Baria, F.R.C.S. (England) etc., Rs. 10; Dr. Dosabhoy K. Patel, Rs. 10; Dr. J. P. Nicholson, Rs. 10; Dr. R. D Mody, Rs. 10; Dr. Shivdas, Rs. 10; Dr. K. P. Mody, Rs. 10; Dr. R. N. Dordi, Rs. 10; Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Rs. 10; Dr. K. N. Karanjia, Rs. 10; Dr. A. P. Bacha, F.R.C.S. (England etc.,) Rs. 10; Mr. G. K. Thakore, Rs 10; Mr. Purmanand M. Bhat, Rs. 10; Mr. K. M. Surveyor, Rs. 10; Mr. Ismail Piredena Lakdawalla, Rs. 10; and Sums under rupees ten, Rs. 31; Total Rs. 87,112-5.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Orphanage acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations in aid of the institution:

Sheth Dungarshi Shamji, Rs. 501; Sheth Dalsukhbhai Vadilal—for 3 Khandies of grain, Rs. 136-15-6; Sheth Pragji Surji—for milk at Rs. 1-8 per day, Rs. 46-8; Sheth Harakhchand Dungarshi, Rs. 25; Sheth Haridas Bhimji in memory of his son's wife Gangabai, Rs. 15; Sheth Champsi Paba, Rs 15; and Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 65-8.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 28, 1915.

THE WAR.

The optimist has not been in very great favour of late. During the first six months of the war he enjoyed a popularity in Great Britain and especially in a certain section of the London press which, undoubtedly, did a great deal of harm and for that reason it is just as well perhaps that he went out of fashion and gave the pessimists a turn. Frankly speaking, the latter have had more honest material to work on during the second half of the past year than the former had during the first half. But it is to be feared that the extremes to which they, or a section of them, have gone has been as mischievous as the misleading hopefulness that at one time was allowed to fill the columns of the press day after day, for so long a period, although there must have been many people in authority who knew that the readers of journals who magnified every petty success into a great victory and were constantly assuring the public that the Allies were on the eve of a grand advance on the Western Front, were being deluded. The censorship has not been well managed in England. Optimism, which ought to have been checked, was allowed too free a run at first and latterly pessimism of a kind that has no sort of justification in the actual state of affairs has been allowed to run riot. The journals which have been running the conscription campaign have been permitted to go to the last extreme in presenting the gloomiest side of the war, and the reader of papers like "The Times," the "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post,"—if they believe what they read,—must have long ago given up all hope that the Allies can ever hope to win unless the Coalition Government is smashed up and a cabinet nominated by Lord Northcliffe and his friends put in its place. It has been pointed out that the kind of comment on the situation from day to day,—not only the military but the political situation,—which fills the columns of these journals would not be allowed to appear in the press of any other of the belligerent countries, because it is calculated to hearten the enemy and to mislead them as to the true moral condition of the civil population and their attitude towards the continuation of the war. In the present case the chief danger, however, is that it is calculated to give our Allies an entirely wrong impression, not only of the spirit of the nation but of its capacity to continue the struggle. It is, therefore, a matter for satisfaction that, during the past few weeks eminent French publicists have been given the opportunity of visiting England and seeing for themselves the real state of things, with the result that we have been presented with the curious contrast of the gloomy picture offered from day to day by the pessimist press in England, and the enthusistic eulogies appearing in the Paris journals from the pens of noted writers of the stupendous and astounding efforts put forward by Great Britain,—far beyond anything that her Allies could have been justified in expecting.

We have always ourselves pleaded for a rational optimism,—that is an optimism which recognises the gravity of the situation and the immensity of the efforts that have yet to be made before victory can be won. We have no sympathy with the attempts to make a bogey of the Russian retreat or the stagnation on the Western Front, merely for the sake of waking people up to the need for this immense effort. There does not seem to us to be any justification for supposing that the British people have not been for some time fully alive to the fact that the war is going to last possibly for another year or more, whether the stagnation in the West gives way to an active advance or the Russian retreat is transformed into an offensive or not. It is always better to show the public things as they are, as nearly as one possibly can, rather than to attempt to hearten them by making too much of a success or to depress them, with an ulterior motive, by showing the depressing side in darker colours than is really justified. And, to our mind, the Government at Home has been much at fault in failing to take the public fully into its confidence, instead of allowing them to depend on the speculations of newspapers which are obviously without the information which would justify them in pronouncing definite opinions. Spasmodic revelations of grave situations or occasional confidences by the War Minister as to the progress of the various campaigns, with a host of speculation in the dark intervals, are bad food for a public in war time. The great bulk of the public are, as Mr. Hilaire says, uninstructed in the meaning of events in a great war and they require to be instructed and it is a mistake not to give them that instruction as fully and as frequently as possible. The average person calculates only by retreats and advances. The side that advances seems to him to be winning and the side that is retreating must consequently be losing. The instructed spectator, however, calculates by other factors as well, and he looks to the cost of an advance as well as to its extent, and whether the result achieved is commensurate with the extent of the cost at which it has been gained. For instance, as we have often enough repeated in these columns, the German advance in the East cannot be said to have compensated the enemy for the enormous cost at which it has been carried out, unless and until it has achieved the real decision at which the strategy of the Headquarters Staff aims, by disposing of the capacity of the armies of Russia to continue the resistance. That, it is now fairly clear, they have not only failed to do hitherto, but are incapable of doing henceforward. They have lost the race with time on which they gambled with such enormous stakes. It will now begin to be seen that they staked everything on the attempt to achieve a decision in the East, including their power to strike another blow in the West or to resist for long the blows that will be struck against them. They cannot recover their losses, and the menace from the West has overtaken them without that achievement on the other Front that was to enable the Kaiser's boast of finishing the war by the end of October to be fulfilled.

THE TALUKDARS OF GUJARAT.

The talukdars of Gujarat, as a class with other land-owning classes, form a class which, with the opportunity afforded by wealth and leisure, can be reasonably expected to become a source of strength and benefit to the public life of the country. If the opportunity which they, as a class, enjoy is properly used, they should produce a large number of educated individuals who can be beneficially active in all the movements for the progress of the country. But it is regrettable to confess that this reasonable hope has not yet been realised. Education, which provides the surest test of the progress attained by any class, does not yet seem to have sufficiently penetrated among these people. And the extent of their backwardness in this respect can be judged from one or two extracts from the latest annual Report on the administration of the talukdari estates in Gujarat. "Since the close of the year," says the report in once place, "two Kumars have passed the School Final examination, being the first of all talukdars to accomplish this feat." "Yet another talukdar," it adds, "in receipt of a scholarship from the Talukdar Jubilee Institute, is taking the Arts course in Baroda College, and will, I hope, shortly graduate as the first Talukdar Bachelor of Arts." It is many years since Government took over the responsibility for the management of the estates of many of these talukdars and consequently for the education and training of their children. And we have no doubt that Government realize that they have very little reason to congratulate themselves on the results achieved so far. Before this responsibility was undertaken by Government, the talukdars were, as a class, supposed to be immersed in debt, addicted to litigious habits and generally leading lives of no usefulness. Their backwardness in education, as well as the opposition created among them against the proposed Gujarat Talukdars Bill, which is still under the consideration of Government and which seeks to give wider powers to the Talukdar Settlement Officer than those at present enjoyed by him, point to the conclusion that the Government management of the estates has not proved as satisfactory as it ought to have been. While on this point, we cannot help referring to a statement made in the report by the Talukdari Settlement Officer that he accompanied the Hon. Mr. Barrow, Commissioner, Northern Division, "on expeditions to various parts of Gujarat to assist him in ascertaining the opinions of talukdars on the Gujarat Talukdars Bill." Now it is obvious that the Commissioner himself could easily have found out the real trend of opinion among the talukdars; and it is obvious, too, in view of the admitted opposition to the Bill among the talukdars, that the views of the latter gathered by the Commissioner in the presence of the Talukdari Settlement Officer were not likely to be a real test of their opinion.

The Talukdari Settlement Officer's report contains three sections, showing the relation of that Officer to the collection of Government revenue and loans, the management of estates of various kinds and the settlement of debt. As regards the first of these, the Government Resolution concurs with the view of the Commissioner that the collection was very satisfactory. That this conclusion is not justified, when the interests of the talukdars are concerned, is evident from the figures of Dhanduka taluka, to which the Talukdari Settlement Officer himself calls special attention. The total demand of Jama for this taluka amounted to Rs. 2,72,209, of which Rs. 1,74,320 represented the demand for the year under report and Rs. 97,889 represented the arrears. The collection on account of the year's demand and on account of the arrears amounted respectively to Rs. 1,68,659 and Rs. 88,280. The policy of collecting almost the whole of the year's demand as well as of "the very heavy arrears," which according to the report itself "extended back over a large number of years" in one year, is obviously not a sound one inasmuch as it cannot but have the effect of driving the talukdars, or their tenants, into the hands of the money-lenders. The proper policy in such a case, when the arrears are very heavy, should certainly be to spread the collection over a number of years under an arrangement which should neither press too heavily on the estates of the talukdars nor be unfair to Government. As regards collection on loan account, it is surprising to find that loans advanced for maintenance during the big famine of 1899-1900 have not yet been realised. These loans, advanced as they were for maintenance only, could not have been very heavy and that they have not been recovered after the lapse of fifteen years shows that, either the work of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's Department has been very inefficient or that the condition of the estates has been too bad financially to allow of the repayment of small loans. Considered from either point of view, this state of things does not reflect much credit on the management of the Department which is responsible for the prosperity of the talukdars.

The Talukdari Settlement Officer manages estates under a great variety of sanctions. As Court of Wards he superintends the property of a number of Government wards and it is satisfactory to note that the Sanand and Koth estate,—the estate of the premier talukdar of Gujarat,—is in a prosperous condition. The Talukdari Settlement Officer has been able to put half a lakh of rupees into Government Paper at very favourable rates and to invest a further sum of Rs. 26,000 in the purchase of an *inami* village. He also hopes to be able shortly to evolve schemes for the agricultural development of part of the estate, and to start a homefarm for it with a view to affording to the whole of Gujarat an object-lesson in the possibilities of power farming-machinery. The primary object of the Government management of the estates is the settlement and liquidation of debts. This object has not yet been satisfactorily realised, as is evident from the state of heavy indebtedness in which most of the estates are found to be. Taking only the estates managed under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars Act we find that, while the total annual land revenue demand from the tenants amounts to Rs. 5,63,285, the total liabilities of the estates are as high as Rs. 19,39,433. These include the small estates also, whose proper management should certainly engage the careful attention of the Department and whose figures for revenue demand and for liabilities are Rs. 2,45,112 and Rs. 12,56,578 respectively. Taking all these together it is difficult to understand how all of them can be freed, if all are to be managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer, unless the more practical course of attempting to free the least encumbered estates first is adhered to. And in this connection we think that the statement showing progress made in the liquidation of debts would have been more useful and informing if a column showing how long each estate has been under management had been appended.

Notes of the Day.

The Bulgarian Mystery.

There seems to be as much mystification in Europe as to the meaning of the Bulgarian mobilisation as there is here, and it may be assumed, from the nature of the comments and speculations, that nothing is being kept back from India. The situation, however, in the light of to-day's telegrams is rather more promising. Even a German journalist, we are told, is unable to twist the Bulgarian mobilisation into a promise to throw in their lot with Germany and Austria, and the Greek mobilisation is now spoken of as a corollary, rather than a reply to that of Bulgaria. The fact that M. Ghenadieff has joined or is about to join, the Cabinet is a hopeful sign, as he is notoriously favourable to the Entente, and it gives ground for thinking that the mobilisation is a protective measure, in view of German threats and the reported Austro-German concentration on the Serbian frontier. On the other hand, it is announced that a Turco-Bulgarian agreement was signed on Saturday ceding territory and railway to Bulgaria. But that seems to be merely the sealing of an agreement that was actually arrived at many weeks ago.

The Late Mr. Keir Hardie.

The death of Mr. Keir Hardie will be deeply regretted in this country, where he was justly regarded as one of the English politicians on whom India could depend for a just and sympathetic consideration of her political aspirations. Mr. Keir Hardie has been more abused, perhaps, than any travelling M. P. who has toured India, for having formed hasty views on insufficient data. That, however, is a wrong view to take of men of Mr. Hardie's simple straightforward character. Mr. Keir Hardie was essentially a man of first principles, and if he had visited this country a hundred times and corrected a thousand mistakes, if he made any, he would never have altered his opinions as to the need for the great political change that he believed to be essential. Those who met him here and were privileged,—for it was a privilege,—to enjoy the charm of his simple, honest and rugged character and his intensely human outlook, whether they agreed with him or not, could not have failed to be impressed by his sincerity and his bedrock belief in the principle, that the political liberty that is considered necessary for one country is necessary for all, regardless of race or colour.

A Good Man.

Keir Hardie was a man, and they are few, who was prepared to face any amount of public opprobrium and unpopularity rather than surrender a single political conviction. He passed through a good many phases of unpopularity in England, and he was for many years much misunderstood by people who could not be persuaded that his simplicity of character and his quaint eccentricities of costume were not affectations designed to preserve his prominence in the public eye. He was not a man of great attainments. He possessed no subtlety of intellect, he would not ever have made a great statesman. But he was a man of high ideals, absolutely honest in his opinions, perfectly straightforward and a lion in combat when it came to fighting for his convictions. His immense courage and pertinacity, a rugged and homely eloquence, combined with all these qualities, made him a valuable leader of Labour and he achieved many victories in its cause and did, perhaps, as much as any man of his time to make the Labour party the political force that it has become during the last few years. He was against the war because, to be frank, he was a fanatic on the subject of peace and in his eyes no war could possibly be justified. But the illness to which he has succumbed prevented him from taking an active part in an anti-war agitation, as he had begun to do in the early days. He was a good man, who worked as he believed was right for his fellow-men and gave them the whole of his life's labour,—a man of whom his fellow-countrymen had reason to be proud.

The Punjab's Part in the War.

It was quite in the fitness of things that in his speech at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor should have referred with just pride to the splendid spirit animating all classes in the Punjab and especially the martial races, and to the great part which the Punjab is playing in the struggle. While all Indians are proud of the valour of the soldiers of the Punjab, they will not grudge the Punjab an added sense of exaltation. And the facts revealed in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor amply justify this. "I believe," he said, "I am within the mark in saying that of the Indian troops, totalling perhaps 150,000 sent beyond the seas to fight . . . about half are Punjabis." But more than this, the Punjab has been equally forward in contributing to fill the gaps caused by the war. From the beginning of the war up to the end of August, said Sir Michael O'Dwyer, 89,000 recruits have been added to the Indian Army. Of these 21,000 are Gurkhas, and 78,000 have been raised in the Indian Empire and of the latter no less than 44,000 or 56 per cent have been raised in the Punjab, including 18,000 Punjabi Mahomedans, 14,500 Sikhs, 4,100 Dogras, 4,000 Jats and 3,000 Hindustani Mahomedans, Rajputs and Brahmans. Of course, it must be recognised that the Punjab has been specially cultivated as a recruiting territory.

Evils of Indentured Labour.

The summary of the Annual Report on Indian immigrants in Fiji for the year ending 1914, telegraphed on Monday, incomplete as it is, discloses facts which help to prove the immediate need of abolishing the system of indentured immigration. That out of 1,444 immigrants landed in 1914, there were only 40 women to every 100 men is sufficient to account for the unhappy conditions that we have learned these women live under, living as they do on plantations removed miles from the nearest inhabited place. Some idea of the evils of another undesirable aspect of indentured immigration, namely, the system of recruiting prevalent in this country and sanctioned by law, is obtained from the following figures: Of the 1,444 adults landed in Fiji, 13 classed as adults in India were re-classed as children, and 448 adults and their children were repatriated as being incapable of completing their terms of indenture. In eleven cases of mortality among indentured immigrants, it is reported, the deaths appear to have been self-inflicted and there were no less than 72 deaths due to accidents and violent causes.

The Madras Corporation.

At a recent meeting the Madras Corporation passed a Resolution expressing its view that the Government and Executive of the Corporation should set an example to the ratepayers and citizens, by themselves conforming to all laws and regulations affecting the health and appearance of the city, to which laws they compel the public to conform on pain of penalties under the Municipal Act. The Resolution, it is obvious, does not reflect credit either on the Government or the Executive of the Corporation. That at the meeting grave instances of neglect, with impunity of the municipal law in the part of both, were cited, shows merely the extent of the reproach to the City, the Corporation and the Government. As regards the disregard of municipal law by the officers of the Corporation, the only remedy that can be suggested is the re-modelling of the constitution of the Corporation giving it effective power to control the Executive.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND "HOME RULE LEAGUE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is some misunderstanding in the news given in yesterday's "Bombay Chronicle," that I have consented to be President of the "Home Rule League in India." I have not yet seen the article in "The Commonweal" of the 24th instant.—Yours, etc.,

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

[The statement in question was contained in a telegram from Madras quoting from the announcement in "The Commonweal."—Editor, "B.C."]

The Postmaster-General, Punjab, is now in Kashmir on his annual tour and the question of starting motor service for the Kashmir Mails is under consideration.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESSES.

FRESH PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

BALKAN DEVELOPMENTS.

According to a Dutch correspondent a British squadron of five large and 25 smaller warships bombarded Zeebrugge for four hours on Saturday morning.

Field-Marshall French reports that the British troops captured in the La Bassee region, the western outskirts of Hulluch, village of Loos, surrounding mining works and Hill 70. On the south side of Menin Road 600 yards of German trenches have been gained.

Severe fighting on Sunday resulted in our troops holding all the ground gained. 2,600 prisoners and 9 guns were captured on Saturday.

French attack north of Arras has resulted in fresh progress. The French forcibly occupied the whole village of Souchez and advanced in the eastward direction. They are continuing to gain ground in Champagne, compelling the enemy to retire to their second line. Altogether the Allies have captured 20,000 abled-bodied prisoners in two days.

Berlin official statement admits Allies' successes including the capture of Souchez and infliction of considerable losses.

An Italian communiqué reports brisk fighting in the neighbourhood of Cividale, where the reinforced Austrians were forced back. A very hot artillery action has occurred on the whole Carnia front. The enemy attacked three times and were repulsed on every occasion.

The latest telegram from Petrograd reports that the position is quieter on the Dvinsk front, but that fierce fighting continues east of Vilna.

The Balkan powers are making active military preparations. Greece has already put 24 classes of army under arms and will declare martial law to-morrow. Requisitioning of steamers and railways has also been ordered and transport of goods prohibited.

A Sofia telegram states that Bulgaria has no aggressive intentions but in view of the recent developments she must keep herself fully armed and is firmly resolved to defend her rights and independence. The situation there is therefore one of armed neutrality while pourparlors are going on with the two belligerent groups.

DRIVING BACK OF GERMANS IN THE WEST CONTINUES.

20,000 ABLE-BODIED PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS.

FRESH ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE.

NETWORK OF FORTS CROSSED.

16,000 UNWOUNDED PRISONERS TAKEN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Sept. 27.

A communiqué says: Our attack north of Arras resulted in fresh progress. We forcibly occupied the whole village of Souchez and advanced in the eastward direction.

Further south we reached La Folie and pushed as far as north of Thelus and destroyed the telegraph station. We took a thousand prisoners in this action.

We continued to gain ground in Champagne crossing a powerful network of trenches and forts perfected by the enemy during many months past.

We advanced northwards compelling the Germans to retire to their second line, three or four kilometres in the rear.

GUNS AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

Fighting continues on the whole front. The enemy suffered heavily under our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting. The Germans left much material in abandoned works. It has not yet been counted, but twenty-four field-guns and sixteen thousand unwounded prisoners have been captured. The number of the latter is increasing. Altogether the Allies have captured twenty thousand able-bodied prisoners in two days.

ENEMY'S ADMISSION OF RETIREMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.

A Berlin official statement admits the Allies' successes and says:—

South-west of Lille the enemy repulsed one of our divisions near Loos from the advanced to the second line. Naturally we had considerable losses, including material of all kinds lying between the two positions.

70 HOURS' UNINTERUPTED BOMBARDMENT BY ALLIES.

We voluntarily evacuated Souchez. In fighting north of Perthes, the German division was obliged to evacuate the advanced position ruined by an uninterrupted 70 hours' bombardment and retire two or three kilometres.

FIERCE ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON WHOLE FRONT.

A GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A German communiqué says the enemy fire has increased on the whole front from the sea to the Vosges. It is especially violent east of Ypres and from Champagne to Argonne.

The communiqué adds that after a most severe artillery preparation lasting fifty hours in some places, the expected attack began yesterday morning.

BRITISH ATTACK NORTH OF LA BASSEE CANAL.

The British attacked between the railways from Ypres to Roulers and Comines. It claims that the British northern wing was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting in front of and in German positions but admits that the British attacks continue north-east and south-east of Armentieres and north of the La Bassée canal.

FRENCH OCCUPY BATTERED GERMAN TRENCHES.

The communiqué also says that the French on Wednesday evening, as has only now become known, penetrated the battered German trenches near Souchez. They were ejected yesterday when the French attacks near Souchez and Neuville were also repulsed.

The French attacks in Champagne between Prosnes and Argonne with hand-to-hand fighting continue at some points.

EFFECTIVE SERBIAN ARTILLERY.

ENEMY'S ATTEMPT TO CROSS SAVE AND DRINA REPULSED.

NISH, Sept. 26.

A communiqué describes the artillery actions on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday on the river Save front.

The Serbian artillery interfered with the enemy fortification work on the heights opposite Ostrovitza. It was fired at by the enemy guns, but we promptly silenced the latter. The attempt of the enemy to cross the Save and Drina rivers towards Ratcha on Wednesday was repulsed.

The enemy aeroplanes were twice forced by the Serbian guns to fly over the Rumanian bank.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

LOOS AND HILL 70 CAPTURED

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN FLANDERS

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Field-Marshal French says that we continued to attack in the La Bassée region eastward of Grenay and Vermelles. We captured the Western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos, the surrounding mining works and Hill Seventy.

Other British attacks northward of La Bassée canal drew strong German reserves towards this sector, which resulted in hard fighting throughout the day with varying success. The British at nightfall northward of the canal occupied their morning positions.

600 YARDS OF ENEMY TRENCHES CAPTURED.

We made another attack at Hooge on either side of Menin Road. After an attack on the north side of the road we occupied the Bellewaarde farm and ridge, but this was subsequently retaken by the enemy. But the attack on the south side of the road gained 600 yards of German trenches, which we consolidated.

The reports in Friday's German communiqué that the British had attacked southward of La Bassée is false. No attack was attempted.

BRITISH MAINTAIN GROUND GAINED.

2,600 PRISONERS AND 9 GUNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Field-Marshal French reports that severe fighting on Sunday resulted in British troops holding all the ground gained. The prisoners taken on Saturday number 2,600. Nine guns were also captured.

BRITISH HOLD ON GROUND GAINED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Field-Marshal French telegraphing on Sunday evening says: Severe fighting occurred to-day on the ground won yesterday, the enemy making determined counter-attacks east and north-east of Loos. The result of this fighting is that except just north of Loos we hold all the ground gained yesterday, including Loos itself.

ENEMY RESERVE DRAWN.

This evening we retook quarries north-west of Hulluch which were won and lost yesterday. We have in this fighting drawn in the enemy's reserve, thus enabling the French on our right to make further progress. The number of prisoners collected after yesterday's fighting is now 2,600. Nine guns were taken and also a considerable number of machine-guns.

BOMBING RAILWAY TRAINS AND STATION

Our aeroplanes to-day bombed and derailed a train near Loffres east of Douai and another full of troops at Rosult near St. Amand. They also bombarded the Valenciennes station.

THE SUNK HESIONE.

MISSING BOAT PICKED UP.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A missing boat of the steamer Hesione has been picked up.

BRITISH CABINET.

WAR COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Mr. Asquith has appointed a special committee of the Cabinet which will be in a peculiar degree responsible for oversight of war.

A Dardanelles committee has been in existence for some time and it is understood that its functions will be absorbed by the new committee which will include Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Churchill.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The eighty-second death anniversary of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy came off this evening in the Ram Mohan Hall, Sir Rabindranath Tagore presiding.

There was a large attendance. The President in the course of his speech said that the aim of the life of the late Rajah was to seek truth. Throughout his life he worked for the salvation not of the people of his country, but of the whole human race.

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN BOMBARDED.

ACTIVITY OF BRITISH FLEET.

A DUTCH ACCOUNT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.

A Dutch correspondent on the island of Cadzand, in the province of Zeeland, says:—

A British squadron of 5 large and 25 smaller warships bombarded Zeebrugge at half past six on Saturday morning. A big column of smoke rose above the port.

The British light guns were also active, probably against a submarine, as the shots did not reach the coast. The German batteries replied.

A German aeroplane frequently flew from the coast to the Fleet, whch departed after four hours.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF DEPOSED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Admiral Holtzendorff, formerly commander of the High Seas Fleet, has been appointed head of the German Naval General Staff, in succession to Admiral Bachmann. The latter and Admiral Behncke, who has likewise been displaced, represented ruthless submarine warfare. The new men favour no sinking of passenger steamers without warning and allowing those on board to save themselves. Also in doubtful cases they favour taking the safe side.

INDIA'S PLACE IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

PROPOSAL WELL-RECEIVED BY BRITISH PRESS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The demand for Indian representation in the Imperial Conference is well received by the press.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ENLARGEMENT BY ADDITION OF TWO MEMBERS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

On the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has sanctioned the enlargement of the Legislative Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Burma by two members, one non-official and one official, of whom the former will be elected by the Rangoon Trade Association.

SALVATION ARMY SILK SCHOOL.

OPENED AT SIMLA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Salvation Army silk school was formally opened on Saturday. It will be in charge of a European manager and Mr. Chaudhari as expert. The Punjab Government have given an annual grant to the school, which it is expected will assist in the development of sericulture as a cottage industry in the Province.

A CASE OF EXTORTION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Greaves and Walmsley an interesting application was made showing how some unscrupulous persons take advantage of the war to induce ignorant people in the mofussil to part with their money in the belief that by doing so they would escape being sent to the Front.

The case arose in a village in the subdivision of Karimganj district, Rangpur. It appeared that one Kashimuddin used to extort money from people stating that their names appeared in the list of persons to be sent to the Front and that he could remove their names if he was paid. In this way he extorted money from several people. This created a panic in the village where the Sub-Divisional Officer had to pay a visit to assuage the people that the alarm was entirely false. During this visit of the Sub-Divisional Officer one lodged a complaint that he had paid two rupees to Kasimuddin who was subsequently arrested and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 10. Their Lordships rejected the application.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

HOT ARTILLERY ACTION IN CARNIA.

AUSTRIANS THREE TIMES REPULSED

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

ROME, Sept. 26.

Brisk fighting has occurred in the neighbourhood of Cividale, where the enemy had been reinforced. Italian troops drafted from Upper Valtellina forced back the Austrians.

The communiqué says:—Very hot artillery action has occurred on the whole Carnia front. The Austrians attacked three times and were repulsed on every occasion. The Italian artillery bombarded the Tarvis railway station causing a huge fire.

AUSTRIAN VANDALS.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 27.

The Imperial Austrian Commissioner governing Trieste has issued a decree ordering "for aesthetic reasons" the removal of the monument of Verdi, the famous Italian composer. It is to be replaced "for hygienic reasons" by a fountain which will water the square in which the monument stands.

FIERCE FIGHTING EAST OF VILNA.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.

A communiqué says the position is somewhat quieter on the Dvinsk front, but east of Vilna and further south near Smorgon and Novogrodek fierce fighting continues.

The Russians are repeatedly attacking and capturing some hundreds of prisoners.

GERMAN FLEET LEAVE BALTIC.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the German fleet has left the Baltic definitely for Kiel.

The battleship Moltke has a hole twenty-four yards square and cannot be repaired for months.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING IN GALICIA

RUSSIANS DESTROY MOMENTUM OF GERMAN ATTACK.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, September, 24:—

The "Daily News" correspondent at Petrograd quotes prisoners from Galicia as stating that the Imperial order mentions the receipt of the report that the troops are tired. The order adds "only at Kieff is rest possible" and exhorts to strenuous exertions to reach it.

The Russians have practically destroyed the momentum of German attack. Heavy masses of troops are still launched but they lack stamina.

SERVIA STRENGTHENING POSITION.

The military correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" believes that Servia has been utilising her long freedom from attack to strengthen her position. He hopes that attacks this time will be made with sufficient force quickly to overcome the resistance. Half a million men may be needed.

Commander Mathy (who described the Zeppelin raid over London) was asked at what height he attacked London. He answered "I don't want you to give the English range. They are doing well enough already and are learning fast." He added that he did not fear aeroplanes unless they attacked in a regular swarm.

WAYS AND MEANS TO SECURE SUFFICIENCY IF MEN.

The Cabinet discussed ways and means of recruiting for 1916 and decided on the steps necessary to secure sufficiency of men.

ESTIMATED ENEMY LOSSES.

The "Temps" estimates total losses of the Teutonic powers and Turkey at 8,500,000 whereof 4,000,000 are permanently lost.

An Athens telegram received in Berlin announces the arrival of 110,000 fresh Entente troops at Mudros.

KING'S PRIZEMAN KILLED.

The King's Prizeman Ommundsen has been killed in action in Flanders.

Mr. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., Wheat Commissioner, is being appointed Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, to which he was designated last cold weather. He will make over charge to Mr. McWatters, I.C.S., who has been working as Assistant Wheat Commissioner at Karachi since the wheat scheme came into operation in April last.

BULGARIA'S POLICY.

GREAT UNCERTAINTY.

NO ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Reuter learns in diplomatic quarters that in continued absence of definite news regarding Bulgaria's policy great uncertainty still exists, as to the meaning of the latest developments in the Balkans.

The rapidity of events occasion much surprise although some quarters consider the Greek mobilisation as merely a corollary of Bulgaria's action.

It is pointed out that no anti-British feeling exists in Bulgaria where the single-minded conciliatory policy of Great Britain in the Balkans is fully recognised.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT

M. GHENADIEFF INFLUENCING BULGARIAN POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Bulgarian Government has addressed a Note to the Powers similar to this morning's semi-official statement.

An interesting development is that the Stambuloffist leader, M. Ghenadieff, has joined the Government after a prolonged conference with M. Radoslavoff and he will probably be given a seat in the Cabinet.

This has consolidated the Government majority but as M. Ghenadieff has frequently declared himself on the side of the Entente it has a particular significance at the present moment. M. Ghenadieff is probably influencing the whole policy of the Government.

BULGARIAN PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

NO AGRESSIVE DESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.

Even a German journalist is unable to twist the Bulgarian mobilisation into a promise to throw in their lot with Austria and Germany.

The correspondent of the "Berliner Tagelbatt" reporting an interview with M. Radoslavoff quotes the latter as saying that the war has approached Bulgaria's frontiers and she must protect her interests. The mobilisation is purely defensive and is not directed against Roumania or Greece in the slightest degree. He wished emphatically to point cut that Bulgaria had no aggressive designs against these States.

GREEK MOBILISATION.

REPLY TO BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

SOFIA, Sept. 26.

Prior to the signing of the mobilisation decree, the King and the Premier conferred together.

The Premier said the mobilisation was the only possible reply to the attitude of Bulgaria, whereupon, after a brief conversation, the King agreed to the step as a defensive measure.

General Danglis, Minister of War, then saw the King. Twenty classes called up are in addition to the four classes already under the arms.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE PROCLAIMED.

LATER.

Perfect accord prevailed at the Conference at the Palace regarding the mobilisation. The Chamber will meet on Wednesday to proclaim martial law.

The Government has ordered the requisitioning of steamers and railways have prohibited the transport of goods.

The National Bank will pay £560,000 to provide for the present needs.

BULGARIA'S ARMED NEUTRALITY.

FIRMLY RESOLVED TO DEFEND HER RIGHTS.

SOFIA, Sept. 23.

It is semi-officially announced that Bulgaria has no aggressive intentions but is firmly resolved and fully armed to defend her rights and independence.

POURPARLERS WITH BELLIGERENT GROUPS.

Following the example of Holland and Switzerland at the beginning of war, Bulgaria has been obliged in view of the movements of troops by her neighbours and the Austro-German offensive against Serbia, to proclaim armed neutrality while continuing pourparlers with the two belligerent groups.

TURCO-BULGARIAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

SOFIA, Sept. 26.

A Turco-Bulgarian agreement ceding territory and railway to Bulgaria, was signed by Turkish and Bulgarian delegates at Dimotika yesterday.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

ALWAR v. PARSI GYMKHANA.

PARSIS LEAD.

The interesting fixture between the Maharaja of Alwar's eleven and the Parsi Gymkhana came off yesterday at the Kennedy Sea Face and proved a very interesting match. The fixture had created a great deal of interest as it was known that the Maharaja's team would include, Tarrant, the famous Middlesex professional, and the Parsi Gymkhana team would contain more than half a dozen of those who played in the Quadrangular contest at Poona. Spectators, consequently, turned up in very large numbers to witness the game, and the crowds were the largest seen so far at any of the matches this season in Bombay.

As the result of the day's play, the Parsi Gymkhana are leading by 23 runs. The Alwar team going in to bat first totalled 150, to which the Gymkhana replied with a total of 173. The innings of both sides underwent a number of vicissitudes and the interest in the game was sustained throughout. First, Alwar made a disastrous start, losing four wickets including that of Tarrant for a paltry 24. The Maharaja assisted by Ali Ahmed, then added 26 for the fifth wicket by cautious cricket, but after that the visitors lost two more wickets for an addition of only 22 runs. Then came the longest partnership of the day, Nazir Hussein and Azimkhan adding 72 for the eighth wicket, and the Alwar team were eventually able to make 150 before they were all disposed of. The Parsi Gymkhana innings also furnished quite a number of surprises. At one time it looked as if they would not reach even the century and, indeed, matters assumed a decidedly gloomy aspect for them when they lost Kanga, Chothia and a few others for a small total. Then, however, Vajifdar completely changed the aspect of the game by playing a brilliant and unconqured innings of 59, and the Gymkhana succeeded not only in reaching the century but also in topping their opponents' score.

The outstanding features of the day's game were the couple of brilliant batting displays of Nazir Hussein and Vajifdar. Both batsman's innings, coming at a time when they were most badly wanted by their respective sides, were infinitely more valuable than the figures would indicate. The Amritsar batsman played the most exhilarating innings of the day, his contribution including no less than six 4's and three 6's, the latter being consecutive strokes, and he knocked up his 63 in thirty-five minutes. Vajifdar also delighted the spectators by making a number of pretty strokes, chief among which were six 4's and two 6's. Kapadia also played well for his 44, making most of his runs by clean, hard driving.

Missed chances were the order of the day, no less than about a dozen catches being missed. The game will be resumed to-day.

SPEECHES AT LUNCH TIME.

During the midday interval about 44 persons, including H. H. the Maharaja, sat down to a recherché luncheon which was successfully catered for by the Taj Mahal Hotel, under the competent direction of Mr. C. Stengler, the manager.

Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, in proposing the toast of H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, said:—"On behalf of the Parsi Gymkhana I have great pleasure in giving you the health of H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar. (Applause.) I need not say that we are much pleased to welcome to the home of Parsi cricket his Highness and his fine team includes the famous cricketer, Mr. Tarrant. The Maharajasaheb is a fine all-round sportsman, and I am glad to see that he has now transferred his affections from polo to cricket, the Queen of Games; and the Parsis who have made many efforts for the last half a century to develop Indian cricket, are glad to recognize in the Maharajasaheb a great patron and friend of Indian cricket. (Applause.) Your Highness must have been struck during your visits to Poona and Bombay by the fact that the national game of England has taken a strong hold in this Presidency. We are also fortunate in having at this juncture at the head of affairs Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who are very keen on the game and who also recognize the imperial side of cricket. We find that your Highness is also encouraging the game in your enlightened State, thus rendering great service to Indians because where cricket flourishes there also flourish the qualities of manliness, honesty and loyalty. I now give you the toast of his Highness, wishing him long life and prosperity."

The toast was enthusiastically drunk, and the Maharaja, on rising to respond, was warmly received. His Highness said:—"I feel to-day that I am enjoying the company of gentlemen that belong to the sporting community which has, no doubt, been the pioneer of Indian cricket; and under such circumstances to have this opportunity of responding to a very hospitable toast which has been given by one who has been called the father of Indian cricket, I mean, Mr. Framji Patel, is indeed a source of considerable gratification to me. Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind manner in which you have joined in giving me your good wishes with the toast. The history of my present team dates back to no further than 14 months and I may say the team is very much in its infancy; still the tour that we ventured upon 3 weeks ago playing in Poona and Bombay, has added materially to our experience as also to our pleasure, and on behalf of the team as well as myself I should like to express my cordial appreciation of the manner in which you have arranged to entertain us in every way. Regarding the friendly game which we began this morning I suppose it would not be unnatural for me to wish that my team should attain success in this match but the cordiality of your entertainment makes me now feel more or less indifferent as to the result so long as we have, what we hope, we will have, a well-contested match. (Applause.) It is still a little early to speak on this subject at present, therefore, with our renewed thanks I wish you all good fortune. Next time we meet I hope we may be in a position to give you a still better game if I am able to succeed, as I hope I may, in having by then robbed you of some of the members of your team, to come and play on my side. I also hope it will be possible for you some time during the coming cold weather to bring down a team to my capital when it will be a pleasure to me to return some of your hospitality, and to have another friendly game with your renowned team." (Applause.)

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Maharaja won the toss and elected to send his side in. Bishamber Dayal and Madhosing opened the Alwar innings, Kanga and Vatcha delivering the Parsi Gymkhana attack. The visitors made a disastrous start, as they lost Dayal before a single had been scored, Kanga scattering his wickets with a well-pitched delivery. (0-1-0). Ali Ahmed joined Madhosing, who opened the Alwar account by finely hitting Vatcha to the leg boundary. The bowler, however, soon had his revenge, getting past Madhosing's defence with a beautiful delivery. (4-2-4). Tarrant partnered Ali Ahmed, who opening his shoulders, placed Kanga to leg for 2 and subsequently sent him twice to the boundary in the same direction. Tarrant replied with a fine boundary hit off Kanga. The Middlesex professional, however, had a short career at the wicket, as in the same over he was finely held at mid-on by Kapadia off Kanga. (23-3-5). Hiralal, the next man in, was quickly sent back, being held in slips by Parekh off Kanga. (24-4-0). The Maharaja, who next joined Ali Ahmed, opened his account by nicely putting Vatcha to leg for 2. A few singles followed and 30 was signalled after an hour's play. Parekh now relieved Vatcha, the Maharaja driving the new bowler for 2. Vajifdar was now put on to bowl in place of Kanga, and off his third delivery, Ali Ahmed was badly let off at the wicket by Chinoy. The two batsmen gradually took the score to 50, when Vajifdar broke through the Maharaja's defence with an off-break delivery. (50-5-16). The Maharaja had played a fine, faultless innings of 16 and was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion. Ram Shahai, the next man in, had a "life," being missed at the wicket by Chinoy off Vajifdar. Shortly after Ali Ahmed succumbed to a fine delivery off Dr. Pavri, who had lately relieved Parekh. (56-6-31). Nazir Hussein, who joined Ram Shahai, opened brilliantly, driving Pavri for 4, and sending up 60, which was quickly followed by 70. Two runs later Ram Shahai was caught by Vajifdar off his own delivery (72-7-2). Azimkhan joined Nazir Hussein and the two, especially Nazir Hussein, hit out in splendid style. The century was quickly hoisted amid loud cheering, which was renewed when Nazir Hussein lifted Vatcha thrice over the boundary in one over. Nazir Hussein's merry career at the wicket then came to an end. He skied one of Vatcha's deliveries and was finely held in the long field by Kapadia (144-8-63). Gulam Kassim, the next man in, was soon beaten by Vajifdar (144-9-0). Chamansing joined Azimkhan. The Alwar team had made 150 for 9 wickets when play was adjourned for lunch. On the resumption after lunch Azimkhan was caught by N. Pavri off Vatcha, the Alwar innings thus terminating with the total at 150 (150 10-27).

PARSI GYMKHANA INNINGS.

Kanga and Chothia opend the Parsi Gymkhana innings, Tarrant and Gulam Kasim delivering the Alwar attack. Kanga was early missed in the slips by Tarrant off Kassim. Chothia opened brilliantly, cutting Kasim to the eastern boundary. 10 was signalled and shortly after Kanga had another life, the Maharaja letting him off in the slips off Tarrant. Kanga did not long survive the second life as with the total at 16 he was held at the wicket by Bishamber Dayal off Kasim (16-1-8). Kapadia, the next man in, was missed in the slips off Kasim. Chothia then sent up 20 with a pretty boundary cut. He next glanced Tarrant to leg for 4 and then getting a 2 off him, he cut him to the eastern boundary, 30 being telegraphed. 40 quickly followed, and a little later Kapadia sent up the half century with a fine boundary drive off Tarrant Shortly after, Gulam Kasim scattered Chothia's wickets with a finely-pitched delivery (51-2-24). The outgoing batsman had played fine cricket for his 24. Parekh who joined Kapadia, had made only 1 when he was held at the wicket off Kasim (65-3-1). Irani who was now associated with Kapadia, cut Tarrant for 4, signalling 70. At 76 the new-comer was given out l.b.w. to Tarrant (76-4-4). Chinoy, the next man in lifted Tarrant over the southern boundary, sending the ball into the Gymkhana pavilion. The total stood at 89 when Tarrant got past Kapadia's defence (89-5-44). Saklatwala joined Chinoy who was left off in the slips off Nazir Hussein who had lately taken up the attack from Gulam Kasim. The new-comer then finely cut Nazir Hussein to the boundary, but in the next over he was beaten by Tarrant (99-6-7). Vajifdar filled the vacancy, and Chinoy then sent up the century amid loud cheering. He next hit Tarrant to the southern boundary, Vajifdar responding by cutting Nazir Hussein for 4 and telegraphing 110. A little later Nazir Hussein scattered Chinoy's wickets (113-7-7) N. Pavri joined Vajifdar, who thrice sent Tarrant to the boundary and signalled 120. Shortly after, N. Pavri was l.b.w. to Tarrant (128-8-0). Dr. M. E. Pavri, the skipper, now joined Vajifdar who made a magnificent boundary drive off Nazir Hussein and sent up 130. Pavri was then let off in the slips off Nazir Hussein. 140 did not take long in coming and soon after, Vajifdar lifted one of Tarrant's deliveries into the Gymkhana pavilion, and next getting a single off him, telegraphed 150, thus equaling the Alwar total. Vajifdar next hit Nazir Hussein for three, and in the next over finely pulling Tarrant to the leg boundary, signalled 160. Shortly after Dr. Pavri was defeated by one of Tarrant's deliveries (154-9-2). Vatcha, the last man in was missed at the wicket. Vajifdar now again lifted Tarrant over the ropes signalling 170. At 173 Vatcha was finely held by Hiralal off Azim Khan (173-10-0).

The scores:

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S ELEVEN.

Bishamber b. Kanga	0
Mahadho Singh b. Vatcha	4
Ali Ahmed b. Dr. Pavri	31
F. Tarrant c. Kapadia b. Kanga	5
Hira Lal c. Parekh b. Kanga	0
H. H. the Maharaja b. Vajifdar	16
Ram Shahai c. and b Vajifdar	2
Nazir Hussein c. Kapadia b. Vatcha	63
Azim Khan c. N. Pavri b. Vatcha	27
Gulam Kasim b. Vajifdar	0
Chaman Singh (not out)	0
Extras	2
Total	150

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, c Dayal, b Kasim	8
S. M. Chothia, b Kasim	24
D. K. Kapadia, b Tarrant	44
M. D. Parekh, c Dayal, b Kasim	1
K. Irani, l-b-w, b Tarrant	4
P. J. Chinoy, b Nazir Hussein	17
N. Saklatwala, b Tarrant	7
H. Vajifdar, not out	59
N. P. Pavri, l-b-w, b Tarrant	0
Dr. M. E. Pavri, b Tarrant	2
M. B. Vatcha, c Hiralal, b Azimkhan	0
Extras	7
Total	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ALWAR INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	13	36	3	3
Vatcha	14	48	5	3
Vajifdar	19	34	6	3
Parekh	5	7	2	0
Dr. Pavri	8	23	0	1

PARSI GYMKHANA INNINGS.

Tarrant	20	84	1	5
Kasim	10	48	0	3
Azimkhan	4	7	0	1
Nazir Hussein	8	27	1	1

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

TO BE PLAYED IN DECEMBER.

The cricketing public will be glad to learn that there is now every prospect of a cricket carnival being held in Bombay in December next. It is proposed to have two matches, one between the Parsis and the Hindus, and the other between a European team to be captained by H. E. Lord Willingdon, and a combined Indian eleven. The dates provisionally fixed are from the 14th to the 20th December. The proceeds of the matches will go to the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

TURNER MORRISON C. C. V. H. M. S. CUSTOMS C C.

Played on Saturday at the Oval the match resulting in a win for the Customs by 127 runs. Scores:—

TURNER MORRISON C. C.

Stovin 0, Shanker 7, Peake 0, King 15, Dave 0, Suntoke 0, Murray 0, Johnston 3, Wilson 1, Tinker 0, Reuben 4, Extra 0, Total 30.

H. M. S. CUSTOMS C. C.

Wagle not out 66, Dalvi 21, Spilling 13, Palwanker 20, Mahale 25, Rawti not out 0, rest did not bat, Extras 12, Total 157.

J. E. RODRIGUES' C. C. V. T. FERNS' C. C.

Played on Sunday at the Kennedy Sea Face the match resulted in a win for J. E. Rodrigues' team by 41 runs. Scores:—

J. E. RODRIGUES' C. C.

J. Pinto 17, Freitas 12, J. E. Rodrigues 60, J. Stanton 24, H. Pawled 12, W. Dayas 5, W. D'Souza 1, G. Ferns 2, P. Powell 4, Flanagan 3, Christie not out 0, Extras 22, Total 162.

T. FERNS' C. C.

J. Ferns 8, D'Mello 38, H. Cordeiro 39, T. Ferns 4, G. Powell 0, Joe Chaves 21, F. St. Anne 2, P. Powell 1, G. Grey 2, J. Walker 0, J. Brown 0, Extras 6, Total 121.

SARASWAT UNION C. C. V BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB.

Played on the Esplanade Maidan on Sunday the match ended in a victory for the former. The scores:—

SARAWAT UNION.

S. R. Kallianpur, 8; U. B. Shankar Rao, 14; P. Shivarao, (Captain), 18; H. Anandarao, 0; N. Shankarnarain Rao, 21; U. Dinker Rao, 8; G. S. Kallianpur, 9; B. Bhavanishankar Rao, ; S. R. Mukud, (not out), 4; N. Bhavanirao, 1; K. Shivarao, 0; Extras, 7; total, 90.

BOMBAY JEWS.

E. Ezekiel, 0; S. Eliza, 2; H. S. Hyanes, 0; S. B. Payne, 0; M. S. Gindel, 6; R. Isaac, (Captain), 10; G. B. Benjamin, 0; M. B. Daniel, 2; A. Samson, 0; S. Elizha, 0; E. Isaac, (not out), 0; Extras 3; total, 23.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. V ALLIANCE C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 102 runs. The scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D. K. Kapadia, 9; J. H. Elchidana, 51; J. D. Antia, 0; J. K. Parukh, 13; B. J. Morenas, 36; F. M. Surti, 2; S. M. Surveyor, 0; S. P. Pochkhanawala, 9; B. L. Karamjia (not out), 2; M. Wacha, 0; P. Damania, 1; Extras 26; total 149.

ALLIANCE C. C.

J. Mody, 2; J. Daroowala, 0; Plumber, 19; H. Wadia, 9; Colabawala, 11; Engineer, 4; Ghista, 0; Udwadia, 0; Garanjia, 1; Bulsara (not out), 0; Parukh, 1; Extras, 0; total 47.

CADET COLLEGES IN INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The following press communiqué is issued:—

Cadet colleges at Quetta and Wellington.—It is necessary to point out that the Army order referred to by Reuter recently announcing the suspension during the war of all competitive examination for commissions in the Regular Army, applies to persons already in the Army and will not affect the present system of appointments to the Indian Army.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET

GOOD BATTING AT CATFORD.

For many years there has been an annual cricket charity match played on the historic Twickenham Green, where the local club up to a few years ago, played for considerably over half a century. On September 4, Corporal Goatly, the Surrey County cricket professional, brought down several well-known players to meet the local Nineteen of Twickenham and District, and in consequence there was an excellent gathering of spectators. The proceeds of the game will be given to the St. John's Hospital, and it is anticipated that the amount will be fairly substantial.

The cricket was certainly worth the visit to the green, as there was some fine batting and bowling. The Nineteen were dismissed for 131, and Captain Cobb's innings of 51 was quite the feature of the locals' batting. There was some sensational bowling, sufficient to whet the appetite of the most rabid cricket lover. A. Atfield, the old Gloucestershire player, with his tantalising slows, took six for 9, including the "hat trick." Tom Rushby, the Surrey fast bowler, also enlivened the proceedings by capturing six for 28, and White, who is on the Lord's ground staff, secured five for 19. When Corporal Goatly's side batted everyone hoped to see J. W. Hearne take root, as it were, at the crease, and he certainly obliged. Before he was dismissed he compiled a lovely innings of 129, made in his best style, although, of course, he took more risks than he does in first-class cricket. He drove, cut, and "legged" the ball in great style, and it was certainly a star performance. He was loudly cheered as he wended his way back to the tent. The Rev. Burroughes, who has been getting a lot of runs for the Record Office this season also hit brilliantly for 71; while Robert Relf obtained 25, When stumps were drawn, Corporal Goatly's team had scored 252 for six.

CATFORD v. R. A. M. C.

To meet the R.A.M.C., the Catford club had whipped up a specially good side, containing as it did Alec and G. G. Hearne and George Cox (the Suessex County cricketer). The home side batted first, and scored freely against the military bowlers; in fact, the Catford captain was able to apply the closure when the register showed 204 for five. Three Catford batsmen were prominent for some good run-getting. H. Hawley playing a really sound innings for 58 not out; P. Burke and G. V. Knight also contributed materially to the total with respective scores of 49 and 42. Opposed to the bowling of G. Cox and G. G. Hearne the R.A.M.C. men made but a poor stand, and were all disposed of for the moderate total of 40. The Sussex professional took five for 15, while the veteran G. G. Hearne captured four for 13. This match was played for the benefit of the Catford ground man, and he should reap a fair reward.

Usually the Derrick Wanderers are a hard side to defeat, but the 2nd Battalion of the H.A.C. at Blackheath succeeded in accomplishing a smart win over them by two wickets, and runs to spare. The Wanderers, who scored 139, received most assistance from A. H. Fish (36) and B. Reynolds (32). When the H.A.C. batted Private Bendrey was very much in the picture, and he hit magnificently, and in all registered a good innings of 62. Towards the close of the play Second-Lieutenant Woollens hit hard for 39, while Private Hammond gave a lot of trouble for 20, so that when stumps were finally drawn the H.A.C. had totalled 183 for eight.

Those spectators who assembled at the Paddington Recreation Ground on Saturday 4th, September, saw the local club in great form, or, rather, one or two of the individual players. R. S. Frank, who is a mere youth and just out of his teens, astonished the onlookers with some very tall hitting, and he knocked up 156 in under one hour and twenty minutes. To show the punishment he meted out to the bowlers, he actually hit five 6's, and twenty-two 4's. With C. C. McBean, who scored 57, the pair put on 113 in twenty-five minutes, and, not to be outdone by his partner, McBean also was responsible for one 6 and eight 4's. Declaring when 284 for nine, the Army Pay Corps were successful in making a draw of it, scoring 132 for seven Private Ruston played a good innings of 52.

Only one match has been played by the well-known Hornsey C.C. this season, and that was against the 2/1st London R.F.A., the civilians defeating the military by 21 runs. Hornsey scored 69, and the innings was chiefly notable for the fact that Bombardier Laurence, who took three wickets, did so with consecutive balls. The R.F.A. replied with 48, and those two veterans of the Hornsey side, S. L. Clarke and G. W. Hammond, proved very successful with the ball. Clark took six for 8 runs, while Hammond had four for 23.

Two members of the 2nd Sportsman's Battalion were seen in form against Wanstead, and as a result of their combined efforts the military side were placed in a strong position at the conclusion, having scored 217 for six, as against Wanstead's 116 for six. Lance-Corporal Darrah and Private Hawksworth indulged in some clean hitting while in association the pair causing runs to come rapidly. Lance-Corporal Darrah's innings of 116 was in every way a sound and clean innings; he drove and cut splendidly, while Private Hawksworth's 94 was mostly compiled by hard hitting, the ball reaching the boundary very frequently.

Bowling for the Catford Wanderers against the City Seltnam G. Champion brought off a fine bowling performance by capturing six wickets for 9 runs, while A. J. Edga also took five for 29. Champion has bowled with marked success this season, and has secured over eighty wickets. As against 39 scored by the City Seltnam, the Catford Wanderers scored 166 (W. Seymour 44 and A. E. Peart 31).

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Now that the cricket season has been concluded, we understand that there will be a special general meeting of the London Club Cricket Conference called, when some important business will be laid before the delegates. Undoubtedly, the Conference has been of immense assistance to the military and civilian clubs in the arrangement of fixtures, and although the cricket outlook for next year is very obscure, an attempt will be made to place the conference upon a permanent basis, so that at least one annual gathering of club representatives may be called at the close of every cricket season.

BENARES CODSPIRACY CASE.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Sept. 27.

A reward of Rs. 500 has been notified for the arrest of Vinayak Rao Kaple, Rs. 400 for Narendranath Bandopadhyaya and Preonath Bhattacharji and Rs. 200 for Annada Charan Bhattacharji all accused in the Benares Conspiracy Case.

LATER.

The Benares Conspiracy Case having come up for hearing to-day the District Magistrate, Mr. Lambert, postponed it to the 12th October next.

It is understood that the local authorities are still awaiting orders from the local Government about the appointment of a Special Tribunal or a Special Magistrate to try the case.

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

AMENDMENTS NOT LIKELY TO BE PRESSED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Among the members of the Select Committee on the Hindu University Bill who contributed minutes, Mr. Banerjee is in Calcutta and both Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Maharaja of Cosimbazar are unlikely to press their points. Notices of several amendments are given, but some have been withdrawn. A couple of amendments relating to the powers of Visitors and the Governor-General in Council may yet come up before the Imperial Council on 1st October, but these will be merely for purposes of eliciting an expression of opinion from Government only and will not be pressed.

ALL-INDIA HINDI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

It has been now decided to hold the next session of the All-India Hindi Literary Conference at Lahore during the Muharram holidays.

A strong Reception Committee with the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Dass as chairman and Pandit Raja Ram, Professor D. A. V. College, as General Secretary has been formed to make necessary arrangements.

The Committee, it is stated, have voted in favour of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to be President.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Official intimation has been received that Mr. Lancelot Sanderson will take over the Chief Justiceship of the Bengal High Court on the reopening of the Court in November.

Mr. Walmsley has already been confirmed as a judge and Mr. Newbould, I.C.S., will be a temporary Additional Judge.

No reply has yet been received from the Secretary of State regarding the permanent strength of the Calcutta High Court.

INDIAN AMMUNITION PARK IN FLANDERS.

AQUATIC SPORTS IN ICY WIND.

That the spirits of our men are not daunted by any weather was brought home to me again at the "regatta and aquatic sports" held by the Indian Ammunition Park in one of the many canals of Flanders this afternoon, writes a "Daily Mail" correspondent. There were a bitterly cold wind and constant drenching showers, but the men did not intend to give up their sports, so they were held, though there were many shivering bodies and blue faces among the competitors in the different events. The programme included sculling and swimming races, a tug-of-war in punts, a dongola race, and a diving competition. The swimming races—across the canal and back, a distance of about 70 yards—produced some first-class finishes.

Enormous amusement was caused by the jousting tournament between pairs of men armed with swabs standing on perilously frail little rafts constructed out of trench "grids" and empty petrol cans. Most of these contests, which were accompanied by strident shouts of encouragement from the spectators on the canal banks, ended in the immersion of all parties in the water.

These were the first aquatic sports to be held out here, and the fact that the programme was carried out in such unfavourable circumstances speaks volumes for the sporting spirit of our Arm in the field as well as for the efforts of the officers to provide such recreation as is possible for the men in their leisure hours.

VICEROY'S WAR TELEGRAM.

SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 25th September:—

The Russians have driven back the Austro-Germans at three points of their front and the critical stage in their retirement from Vilna is over. They have recaptured Vileika, 64 miles east of Vilna, and the fortress of Luck in the south and in the centre north of Pinsk have forced the Germans to draw back behind the canal.

A Russian communiqué says that the Russians still retain villages 27 miles south-east of Riga and six miles south-west of the river Dvina which the Germans were trying to recapture Fighting continues in the Dvinsk district, the German artillery employing a gust of fire. A desperate and uninterrupted battle is in progress near Novo Alexandrovsk, 12 miles south-west, and in the lakes region 20 miles south of Dvinsk. The enemy has been dislodged from Vileika by a dashing bayonet charge and the guns captured were used against the Germans. In fighting, 20 miles south of Novogrodek, the enemy has been repulsed with great loss. The Russian operation in the Luck region is particularly successful. On the night of the 22nd September villages to the north were captured with 80 officers and 4,000 men and on the following day the Russians occupied the town itself and the bridgehead beyond.

Sir John French reports hostile artillery active on the British front but effectively answered. Our aircraft successfully raided the enemy's communications near Valenciennes. Along the French front a violent artillery action on both sides has taken place, the enemy again employing lachrymatory shells.

No special news from the Italian front is reported and further progress of the Italians towards Trieste is hardly probable, but the Italians have almost completely achieved the chief strategical object in the Trentino and are virtually masters of the passes through which Lombardy was formerly exposed to invasion.

In view of the mobilization of Bulgaria the Greek Government has ordered a general mobilization of her naval and military forces.

An Australian private writing to the Secretary of State for India on the behaviour of Indians in the Dardanelles says:—

"I wish you to know wherever we meet those grand and game soldiers of India, Australians will extend an open hand of binding friendship."

LATE MR. KEIR HARDIE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The whole Punjab Press comments on Mr. Keir Hardie's death.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says.—"England loses in him an honest if generally a mistaken politician. He was honest as the day, but ignorant, narrow and bigoted.

The "Tribune" says his name was dear not merely to Englishmen but to Indians. He won the hearts of the people of India wherever he went during his visit in 1907 for his native simplicity, generous impulses and superior ideals. How poor the world is to-day without him and his ideals?

The "Bulletin" says he was self-educated and his rise in public life was rapid and remarkable and it was mainly due to his efforts that the Labour party has become an important evolution of English politics.

The "Punjabee" remembers him as a man of wide outlook, of broad views and sympathies, of active humanity and passionate love of liberty. For the death of such a man not England alone but the Empire is poorer.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The 212th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant E. W. Waite, 57th Wilde's Rifles (F. F.), I. A. R. O.

Jemadar Barbahadur Khattri, 1/9th Gurkhas.

The 71st list from the Mediterranean:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant J. A. B. Roberts, 2/5th Gurkhas (F. F.).

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Panchachary Limbu, 2/10th Gurkhas.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The question of the reopening the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, which was seriously damaged by floods, is now before the Government of India.

Intimation has been received from Shillong that an influential meeting was held there urging its reopening.

The Railway Board will examine the whole question before finally deciding it.

Already Mr. Couchman member of the Railway Board, and Sir Robert Gales, Chief Engineer, have visited the hill section and their views will be of great value to the Board in coming to a decision.

AZIZNAGAR CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

A Cuddalore correspondent says that recently some members of criminal tribes in their settlement at Aziznagar infringed certain rules and became so unruly as to require the use of fire arms, resulting in the death of one man. The matter is under investigation.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SERVICE INAM.

EMOLUMENTS FOR RECITING NIMAJ OR KHUTBA.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

SAYAD AMIN ALIAS POPAMIYA v. SAYAD USAFALLY, MINOR BY HIS GUARDIAN THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPUR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, District Judge of Sholapur, who confirmed the decree of Mr. V. M. Bodas, Subordinate Judge of Sholapur with costs.

This suit was brought by the Collector of Sholapur, as certified guardian of the minor plaintiff-respondent Sayad Usafalli to recover from the defendant-appellant Sayad Amin possession of certain lands which form one-half share of the inam property attached to the khatib vatan at Sholapur. The remaining lands of the vatan are in the plaintiff's enjoyment.

This khatib vatan is for the benefit of the Mahomedan community of Sholapur. It was granted to an ancestor of the parties by the Mogul Emperors of Delhi, and has been continued by the British Government to the plaintiff's branch of the family. The service which the vetandar khatib has to perform is religious and consists of saying "nimaj" every Friday in the Juma Musjid, and reciting khutaba in that Musjid and also at the "Itaga" on the Bakrid day and the Ramjan day.

The plaintiff said that as the sole vatandar khatib, the entire vatan belonged to him alone, and he had an exclusive right to hold and enjoy the entire inam property attached thereto, and it was always enjoyed by his branch of the family till the year in which during his father's life-time, the defendant obtained possession of the disputed lands by fraudulent means.

The defendant-appellant replied that he had not obtained possession of the lands by fraudulent means. He had always performed the services of khatib and enjoyed profits of the inam lands, and, since the death of the plaintiff's father had performed the services all by himself. The lands in dispute were not "alienated" in his favour by the plaintiff's father, but he had succeeded thereto as son of his own father. The provisions of the Watan Act (Bom. Act III of 1874) were not applicable to the khatib Inam lands. The claim was time-barred.

The facts proved or admitted before the Subordinate Judge were that the lands in dispute were a part of an uncommuted service vatan property; this vatan property was not only inalienable, and not transferable from the religious institution by sale, gift, device or otherwise howsoever but impartible, and by the family custom of more than 200 years' standing one who was the vatandar khatib had alone the exclusive right to hold and enjoy it. The decree by virtue of which the appellant succeeded in obtaining possession of the lands was fraudulent and collusive and the fraud was fully exposed.

On the above facts the sub-judge held that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed. He said "It has been held in a number of cases that uncommuted service vatan property should be regarded as held on a tenure of successive life estates; that no alienation thereof beyond the life-time of the alienor is binding on his heir or successor; and that adverse possession only begins to run as against him from the time when he is entitled to possession: Kurin v. Gururao (9 Bom. H. C. R. 282); Hanamantrao v. Bhavanrao (10 Bom. H. C. R. 69); I. L. R. 5 Bom. 437; I. L. R. 10 Bom. 34."

In the District Court the claim was further resisted on the ground that the office of khatib could no more be hereditary than the office of Kazi (Jamal v. Jamal I. L. R. 1 Bombay 633.). There was no enactment whether of the Imperial or Provincial legislature prescribing the devolution of watan lands held in respect of more or less sinecure service watans like kazi and khatib and that such lands were heritable under the ordinary Mahomedan Law. The District Judge held that under the custom of this watan the lands as well as the office descended to the male representatives of the senior branch of the family to the complete exclusion of the junior branch, and that the watan attached to that office could be made hereditary whether by grant or by custom. He confirmed the decree of the lower court with costs.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs throughout.

Mr. Nijsure appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the respondent.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

LEAVE TO PROCEED WITH CERTAIN SUITS REFUSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF DWARKADAS TEJBHANDAS AND OTHERS, Insolvents.

This was an application on behalf of the firm of Narsumal Gokaldas & Co., creditors of the insolvent to the extent of Rs. 7,100, praying that leave may be granted to them under section 17 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, to proceed with certain suits filed in the Shikarpur Court, Sindh, against the insolvents.

Mr. T. J. Strangman, appeared for the applicant.

Counsel submitted that the applicant had filed suits in the Sub-Judge's Court at Shikarpur against the insolvent. When the hearing of the suits commenced there, the insolvent appeared and said that he had filed his petition in insolvency at Bombay and his property had vested in the Official Assignee and therefore any claims against him must be made in the Insolvency Court. He also objected on the ground that leave of the Insolvency Court Judge at Bombay should be first obtained before commencing the suits against him. As a matter of fact the applicant had no knowledge that the insolvent had been adjudicated an insolvent in Bombay and therefore had commenced these suits without any leave from the Insolvency Court. The Sub-Judge at Shikarpur had adjourned the suits till 1st October, asking his client to get such leave. Counsel submitted that although the suits against the insolvent had been filed without taking leave from his Lordship, he now applied to his Lordship to grant such leave under section 17 of the P. T. I. Act, to proceed with the suits filed at Shikarpur. Counsel cited to his Lordship a judgment of his Lordship in Lalchand v. Balkrishna, where it was held that leave should be obtained before commencing the suit. He submitted that proper authorities were not cited to his Lordship at the hearing of that application but he had got two authorities—Mr. Justice Macleod granted leave under section 9 of the Companies Act, which was in the same form as the Insolvency Act section. That leave was given in suit 332 of 1915 (R. D. Sethna v. Indian Specie Bank), in liquidation). His Lordship (Mr. Justice Davar) gave leave to Mr. Sethna to institute the suit. He filed the suit without obtaining leave of the judge in charge of the Liquidation Proceedings, (viz., Mr. Justice Macleod) under section 171. But Mr. Justice Macleod granted such leave after Mr. Sethna had instituted the suit. The case cited to Mr. Justice Macleod was *In Re Wanzer, Ltd.*, 1891, 1 Ch. p. 305. There Mr. Justice North gave leave to proceed with the suit, although the proceedings were instituted after the winding up order.

Per curiam:—Look at section 17 of the Pres. Towns Ins. Act. "No creditor shall commence, etc., etc."

Mr. Strangman:—I am going to cite to you another English case under the Bankruptcy Act.

Per curiam:—You may cite three hundred cases. Does that make it any way more legal? That jurisdiction could only come with the leave of the insolvency judge.

Mr. Strangman:—If your Lordship gives leave that would relate back to the institution of the suit. I will give you a case of the King's Bench Division of two judges.

Per curiam:—Two Judges can do wrong.

Mr. Strangman:—If your Lordship errs, your Lordship errs in good company and that is all I could say.

Per curiam:—It is a case of hardship on you and I know that many others would be hard pressed..

Mr. Strangman then cited 58 *Law Times* p. 85, (under the Bankruptcy Act 1883) and submitted that it did not really go to the question of jurisdiction and leave given now would cure the defect.

Per curiam:—How on earth can any court construe the section in any other way? You have commenced the suits without any leave of the Court.

Mr. Strangman:—True, then the Court can give leave to continue proceedings.

His Lordship said that he would have felt perfect confidence if the question were argued before Macleod J.

Mr. Strangman submitted that it was and the case was cited to him. If his Lordship granted leave, there was no doubt that the Shikarpur Court would be bound to go on with the suit.

His Lordship observed that the section was clear. Besides it was unfortunate that in matters of this kind there was no provision by which such a matter could be referred to a Full Bench. If his Lordship passed an order against him, the only thing he could do was to appeal. He quite admitted that the section was one which inflicted great hardship on the public, if it was construed as he construed it. But there was no other way of construction.

His Lordship after reviewing the facts of the case and the argument in support of the application delivered judgment, refusing to grant leave and rejecting the application.

After the judgment was finished his Lordship said to Mr. Strangman:—I am willing to help you in any other way. I can have the adjudication application put up on board and the order of adjudication annulled; would that help you?

Mr. Strangman:—I think it would. The annulment would relate back.

Mr. Justice Davar:—Then I find that section 90 Cl. 5 gives me power to extend, but does not give me power to curtail. You consider these sections and rules 136 and 137 of High Court Rules.

Mr. Strangman:—Your Lordship would give me time to think over the matter. I am very much obliged to your Lordship indeed.

Attorneys for the applicant:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-15—Payne and Co, H E Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D, Part heard.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtullakhan, Captain & Vaidya.

1012-14.—D. J. Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Manekji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G. W & Co.

L C 98-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Tokersey Khairaz v. Kurpal Hursey & Co, a firm, & anr, Motichand & D.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhasi Ladha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co., a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co. a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co Aboo-Bucker Abdul Raheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Vardhwan Brothers Limited, v. Shamchandra Rampratap Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardshir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhewamram v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Th. Narbaddabai alias Bawli v. Basil Norman Lang & ors, S Metham B & Co, Madh K & Ch. Mirza M & M.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rampratap Monghilal, a firm v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

189-15.—Madh K & Ch, Damodherdas Vandravandas v. Devidas Vandravandas, Edgelow G W & Co.

109-15.—Surajmal & Co H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawane Singh Bahadur, KCSI, v. M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1189-14.—Dikshit & P, Messrs Chaganlal Raichand, a firm, v. Krichnalal Dalsukhram Desai, Amin & Desai.

1220-14.—Payne & Co, The Poona Bank Ltd, v. Jamnadas Harakhji, Ragh N & Co.

1244-14.—Daphtary F & D, Bhuderji Javerchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Gopalchand, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

274-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Rai Badridas Bahadur & Sons, a firm, v. Haribux Bilasrai & anr.

282-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Sir Kasturchand Aberchand Daga v. Shankerdas Gulabdas, & anr, Mehta D & L.

428-15.—Little & Co, The Furness Spg & Agency Co, Ltd, v. M M P L Allagni Pillay.

522-15.—Daphtary F & D, Messrs Sakes and Patkar, a firm, v. Rehmat Unissa Begum, widow, & anr, Merwanji K & Co.

531-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn Co, Ltd, v. T R Ramchandra Iyer.

708-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abdul Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Jethalal Bhogilal & ors.

752-15.—Dubash & Co, Jeyrook Tya & Co, a firm, v. Narsi Virji Mehta, Vachha & Co.

789-15.—Mehta D & L, Shaikh Mahomed Ispham v. Narayen Babaji Jawke, & ors, Sm B & Co, Amin & Desai N C Dalal, Patel & Ezekiel.

803-15—Amin and Desai, Muljibhai Dwarkadas v Bai Zulekhabai widow and anr, Patell and Eze.

812-15—Smetham B and Co, Raghunath Babaji Jawke v Narayen Babaji Jawke and ors, Smetham B and Co, N and C. Dalal.

841-15—Payne and Co, Jethe Dewji and Co a firm v Somji Krishnaji and anr, Rustomji and Gin.

869-15—Vachha and Co, Messrs Fulchand Jasraj and Co a firm v W A Roussal Payne and Co.

871-15—Motichand and D, The National Financing and Com. Corpn. Ltd v Rustom Ardeshir Engineer and ors.

904-15—Rustomji and G, Kavasji Edulji Bottlewalla v Yeshwant Krishnarao and anr, Unwalla P and P.

926-15—Jehangir G and B, Messrs Dharamsey Astoo and Co a firm v Messrs Lingaya Sayana and Co a firm.

937-15—Mulji and Tha, Raghunath Purshottam Date v Shivram Gopal Shet Gandhi.

941-15—Bhai K and Gir, Bai Brijkumari widow v Kanayalal Basantram and ors.

979-15—Malvi H M and R, Rai Bahadur Hukumchand Saroopchand v Jotiram Kedarnath a firm, Kanga and S.

982-15—Matubhai J and M, M Bottlewalla and Co a firm v The Gulambaba Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd.

986-15—Captain and V, Prier De Saone and Co a firm v Vanmalidas Premji a firm.

988-15—Merwanji K and Co, Rustomji Muncherji Kooka v Dholumal Varsimal.

998-15—Jehangir S M and H, Edulji Kawasji Patell v Ardeshir Kawasji Patell, Matu J and M.

1048-15—Dubash and Co, Messrs Panachand Dossa and Sons a firm v Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, Payne and Co.

1063-15—N C Dalal, Bhugwandas Vithaldas Patel v Lingayya Seyamna.

1064-15—Merwanji K and Co, Kavasshaw Hormusji Mama v Dinshawji Nusserwanji Ghaswalla.

Suits for Hearing & Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.

582-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas v. Fatehmahomed Haji Joosub, & anr, Captain & V. Bhai K & Gir.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharmsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, In Person. Jamseetji R D.

394-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Limji Nowroji Banaji v. Limji Nowroji Banaji & ors, Merwanji K & Co, Little & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj & anr, v. Premchand Odhavji & Co, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

407-15.—Payne & Co, Alladin Hashund v. Noorbanubai, widow, Captain & V.

459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govind Janba Patel v. Bai Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. B Chothia.

133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D & Co.

136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr v Vasantrao Anandrao Dabolkar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.

711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Gu— widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

193-15.—Manecklal & Co, Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

802-15—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow and anr v Madhowji Laljibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

858-14.—Mans H M & Co, Mariambibi, widow, v. Ashabai, widow, & ors, Captain & V, F P Pavri, Tyabji D & Co.

173-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Lakhman Moghaji Nakwa v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

1406-14—Shroff D and D, Ruttonsey Rowji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

644-14—Payne and Co Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Saruchand Hukumchand a firm Malvi H M & R.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji &Co a & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 782-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Choonilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

430-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, in Liquidation, v. Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr, Shroff D & D, Maneck & Co.

809-14.—Matubhai J & M, Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohandas Dulabhdas, Nadersha & D.

337-14.—Nadirsha & D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors, Ragh N & Co, Maneck & Co.

1427-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Vithaldas Manji, N. C Dalal.

318-15.—Payne & Co, Abdullabhai Abdul Rahim, a firm, v. Dada Miya Khandwani, a firm, Little & Co.

559-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Vussonji Doongersey v. Ebji Oomersey & anr, C. P. D'Cunha, Nadir & M.

628-15.—Dubash & Co, Shah Kerichnaji Shivaji & Co, a firm, v. Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D & D.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr. v. Jaygopaldas Ganshadas, Dastur & Co.

577-15.—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, v. Balkrishan Vinayak Khanolkar, Khand L & M.

578-15.—Madh K & Ch, Morarji Vussonji Munji & ors, v. Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15.—Patell & Eze, Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh, v. Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

512-15.—Madh K & Ch, Bachebai, widow v. Tricumdas Herji & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

583-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Jerbai, widow, v. The Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co. Ld, Ardeshir H D & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No 22-15.—In Person, Dharma Valad Abdul Kadir, & anr, Hafizabai, widow, & anr.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A FALSE CASE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Inspector Fern charged a Hindu, Dharma Gama, with stealing tools of the value of Rs. 8 belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

The accused was defended by Mr. J. B. Kapadia.

The prosecution story was that the accused was employed as a blacksmith at the Sewri Reclamation Works. The complainant, Gonsalves, alleged that the accused stole some tools belonging to the Port Trust.

The defendant submitted that the charge was a false one trumped up by Gonsalves and his workmen, because some of the dismissed workmen had petitioned to the Chief Engineer that every workman was compelled to pay Rs. 60 to Gonsalves, and that they were dismissed without cause. Thereupon Gonsalves had charged the petitioners with defamation and the case was still pending. The accused in this case, Dharma, was an important witness in the other case and was in a position to prove that he had given bribes to Gonsalves.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that the accused was a material witness in the defamation case. It was not proved that the accused had stolen the tools. There were other people living in the rooms in which the tools were found besides the accused. The case, the Magistrate concluded, was not one of mistake of facts, but probably a false one and he, therefore, acquitted the accused Dharma.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Dada Mahomed a cocaine dealer was charged by Chief Inspector McCarthy with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine. It was stated for the prosecution that the accused was one of a gang of cocaine dealers who carried on their nefarious and illicit practices in Dharamsi Street. On Sunday afternoon, he was caught by the Excise officers in the act of selling the drug to a customer when the accused at once put the packet into his mouth. But the officers succeeded in forcibly taking it out of the accused's mouth. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate Inspector McCarthy charged Mahomed Sidik, a Mahomedan, who is a leader of the Bhandari Street gang, with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine. The accused was caught on the night of Sunday last with the drug in his possession. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had one previous conviction.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY FORGED CHEQUE.

CALCUTTA FIRM VICTIMISED

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

The C. I. D., are enquiring into a case in connection with the issue of a forged cheque which has resulted in considerable loss to Messrs. Mcleod and Company of Dalhousie Square. A blank cheque with its counterfoil was missing from the firm's cheque-book on Friday. On enquiries being made, it was ascertained that it had been filled up for Rs. 42,000 in favour of N. C. Dass and signed by Messrs. Mcleod and Company. It was duly presented at the Bank of Bengal on the 21st instant and cashed. The presenter was a young Bengali who endorsed it on the back in the usual way. The cheque issued is said to have been drawn in connection with the Falighat-Fulta Railway. It is reported that other forged cheques have been presented and cashed. Enquiries are being made.

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The Special Commissioners of Barisal today delivered judgment in the Mahishpur dacoity case which was committed in the house of Umacharan Dhupi, of which previous intimation was received by police and the accused were arrested afterwards. The two accused were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each.

In the Khalichakali dacoity case in which Rs. 2,100 were looted, of the four accused Ajinudhi was acquitted and Aisonali and Abdulali were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

SURAT GAMBLING CASE.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CLOSED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SURAT, Sept. 27.

On Saturday Mr. A. F. Dalal, the City Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Kikabhai Tayabali was charged with keeping a common gambling house and his servant Sultan Nathu was charged with managing the gambling house and assisting the first accused in conducting the same.

Pranjivan Dolatram, a Bhatia, examined by Mr. Gandhi, said he resided at Katargam village. The gambling house at the end of Kuversing Lane was known as Kikabhai's den, Kikabhai was also known by the name of Chhakat. This den was there for the last 11 years. The first accused took one pice per rupee for conducting the den. He also supplied playing cards. In the absence of the first accused, his servant Sultan (second accused) conducted the den. The second accused used to fetch anything the gamblers liked. The first accused begins the game, because he is the owner of the gambling house. Gambling goes on till 2 or 3 a.m. The average "Nal money" (i.e. commission charged by the accused at 1 pice per rupee) was from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200 a day. The income depends on the number of gamblers present. The first accused advanced money to gamblers at 10 per cent. He lends money after first deducting the interest. This amount should be returned within 2 or 3 days. The witness borrowed sometimes Rs. 200 and Rs. 500. He never borrowed money from the first accused except for gambling. It was a false entry made in the list found from Kika's person that the witness borrowed Rs. 100 from him. The house in question was never used for purposes of singing or as a music hall. The witness last saw the first accused on the 8th September. The second accused came to call him. He first went to Kika's shop and from thence to the office of Mr. Balvantrao, pleader. Mr. Balvantrao read a petition to witness and asked him to sign it. Witness refused to sign it, because several allegations were made in it against the police and those allegations were false. Next day witness went near the Telegraph Office at Nanpura. Kika accompanied the witness from his shop to Nanpura. Mr. Velinker, barrister, was there (In the travellers' bungalow). There the witness explained how the game of "Nunna" was played with the half of cards. The first accused asked the witness to give evidence to the effect that not more than two persons could play the game of "Nunna." He refused to do that, because more than two persons could bid for a single game. Jamu Bhatia, who was present there, told that he would prove by his evidence that not more than two persons could play in a single game.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said that he earned money by cultivating land. He also earned money in brokerage, in purchase and sale of horses from different places. Speculation and gambling were also the sources of his income. About 2½ years ago he was arrested while gambling. He was then fined Rs. 15 for that. In spite of that he continued to gamble. The habits of gambling and eating opium never quit a man. Kika used to say to all of them that there was no fear of being arrested in his gambling house, because he, Kika, had arranged for it. Kika did not tell them with whom he had arranged. The first accused's business was to begin the play (i.e., turning over the pack of cards), to receive "Nal money," to decide when a dispute arose between the parties and to lend money to gamblers. The first accused also used to gamble. He visited his den several times within the last three or four months. The witness then mentioned several houses in the City, where the first accused kept gambling house. In the travellers' bungalow, Messrs. Cavasji, Balvantrao and Shanmukhram, pleaders, were conversing in English with Mr. Velinker, when Kika asked witness to sign the petition. He refused to give evidence on behalf of the accused and left the place at once.

Mr. Velinker: While we were sitting in the bungalow, do you say that in our presence you were asked to give false evidence?

Witness: You all were sitting and talking in English. Kika told me to sign the petition.

Witness admitted that he was bound over by the Court of Chorasi Taluka for good behaviour for the sum of Rs. 500 two months ago. About 15 years ago, when Mr. Hume was Police Superintendent, he was bound over for good behaviour. He was neither fined nor sent to jail. He was a respectable man among the gamblers.

After several other witnesses were examined, the prosecution closed the case.

FIRST ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

In answer to the Court's question, the first accused said that his barrister would say what he had to say.

The Magistrate: Why have all these witnesses given evidence against you?

The first accused: Out of spite and enmity they gave such false evidence. He had enmity with one Fazele Husein. He and his brothers Isuf and Ismail were working against him. They got up witnesses and spent money against him. The slip of paper found on his person contained the names of those to whom he privately advanced money from his shop. As this was his private money, no account was kept in his business account books.

Question: Where did these cards and money come from?

Answer: The cards were with members of the club. Money was in the pockets of the members. There was only one pack of cards. The other was brought by the police with them. The tin-box was on the shelf. Mr. Malcom took it. Mr. Malcom put the money he brought with him in the box. A large amount of money, sovereigns, rupees and currency notes, were always kept in his pocket.

SECOND ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The second accused, Sultan, in answer to questions put by the Court, stated that as the witnesses had enmity with Kikabhai they gave false evidence against them. The proprietor of the club was one Gulam Husein Nurbhai. He was his servant. Gulam Husein kept a list of members. After his death no list was kept. The members used to pay eight annas or a rupee as club fee as they liked. He kept the fees with him and deducted his pay from them. There was no balance and no account of fees was kept. The tin-box belonged to the club and he used to put the balance of fees in it. The tin-box was in his possession. When the police raided the club house, there were only Re. 1-8 or Rs. 2 in the tin-box.

The case was then adjourned to Monday for the defence evidence.

LATER.

To-day in the gambling case against Kikabhai and Sultan the defence evidence was taken.

The Public Prosecutor tendered Kika's statement in the first case as evidence. The Magistrate overruled Mr. Velinker's objection.

Nagindas Gulabdas gave evidence that the top-floor of the house raided was rented to Gulam Husein Kachvala for Rs. 7 per month in March 1913. He heard four months ago that Gulam Husein died. Kika had nothing to do with the house. His account-book did not contain particulars as to by whose hands the rent was paid. The place was used as a meeting place and as a place of enjoyment for 5 or 10 persons. He saw Hindus, Parsis and Bohras there. He never heard any noise nor gingling of money from his house at the back. He was not aware whether Kika was a railway contractor. The case is proceeding.

AHMEDNAGAR BRIBERY CASE

SUB-JUDGE SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Sept. 27.

Mr. Garrett, Additional District Magistrate, pronounced judgments in the bribary cases and convicted Govind Balvant Laghate to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, in each of the three cases. The sentences are to run one after the other.

Nemi Chand was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

LAHORE GARDENER ON TRIAL.

LAHORE Sept. 25.

The resumed hearing of the case, in which one Ghulam Hussein, a gardener, is alleged to have written threatening letters with the object of extortion to the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Dass, came up before Mr. O'Niel-Shaw, Assistant District Magistrate, on Saturday.

The accused pleaded not guilty and his statement denied having sent any letter. He admitted that he was a gardener in the employ of the Railway and that he wrote a letter which the police got subsequently written from him.

Arguments of both sides having been concluded, the Court fixed the 30th instant to decide whether charges should be framed or not.

The 25th Session of the All-India Kayastha Conference is to be held at Lahore, where the Kayastha community are making every possible arrangement to make the session successful. A reception committee has been formed and local Kayastha Sabhas are being stirred up to help and co-operate.

CODIFICATION OF CUSTOMARY LAW IN PUNJAB.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor opened this morning a fairly large and representative conference to discuss the question of the codification of customary law in the Punjab. Amongst those present were Sir Donald Johnston, Mr. Justice Shadilal, Sardar Ghajjan Singh, Malik Muhammad Aminkhan, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Diack, Sir Michael Fenton, Sir Edward Maclagan, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mr. King, Mr. Leslie Jones, Mr. Gracy, Mr. Ellis, Sir P. C. Chatterjee, Pandit Sheo Narian, Sardar Sundersingh Majitha, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Shafi. His Honour in opening the conference welcomed the members and alluded to their trouble and sacrifice in coming up to Simla and said Sir Donald Johnston had curtailed his holidays to preside over the conference. He eulogised Sir Donald Johnston and welcomed Sir P. C. Chatterjee specially as the nestor of the bench and the bar. He regretted the absence of his friend Justice Shah Din and others. He dwelt upon the importance of the subject which had long exercised the attention of the Government. His Honour referred to his own experience and invited the conference to proceed with the agenda.

His Honour alluded to the Russian method of administration of justice in the Asiatic territory and said that criminal justice was run on the same lines as ours and as regards civil justice the system of Mufti and Kazi prevailed and he claimed that the Punjab Government had not shirked their responsibility in the same way. His Honour spoke for nearly 20 minutes fully dealing with the custom and gave interesting illustrations. He dwelt upon the tribal customs in Swat and other trans-frontier countries and explained the custom of the Pathan democracy. After his Honour had vacated the chair Sir Donald Johnston presided and the Conference proceeded with the agenda.

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GERMAN SUBMARINE LOSSES.

MR. BALFOUR'S STINGING LETTER.

PIRATES' NEW REGARD FOR U. S OPINION.

The following letter dealing with Germany's aims and methods at sea has been addressed by Mr. Balfour to a correspondent:—

Admiralty, S.W., Sept. 5.

Dear Sir,—Much has been written about Germany's military methods and aims on land; not so much about her methods and aims at sea. Yet in truth the two are so intimately connected that neither can be understood apart from the other.

It was in 1900 that Germany first proclaimed the policy of building a fleet against Britain; and from the point of view of her own ambitions the policy was a perfectly sound one. She aimed at world domination; and against world domination the British Fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection. The Germans have every reason to be aware of the fact; for without the British Fleet Frederick the Great must have succumbed to his enemies; and without the British Fleet Prussia would scarcely have shaken off the Napoleonic tyranny. Whatever may be thought about the "freedom of the seas" in any of its various meanings, the freedom of the "Land" is due in no small measure to British ships and British sailors.

It takes, however, time as well as money to create a great fleet; and German statesmen were too wise to suppose that they could at once call into existence a Navy able to contend on equal terms with the Power which—as they saw clearly enough—was the most formidable obstacle to their aggressive projects. But they did not, on that account, doubt the immediate advantages which their maritime policy conferred upon them. They calculated that a powerful fleet, even though it were numerically inferior to that of Britain, would, nevertheless, render the latter impotent; since no British Government would dare to risk a conflict which, however successful, might leave them in the end with naval forces inferior to those of some third Power. This is the policy clearly, though cautiously, expressed in the famous preamble to the Navy Bill. It is unnecessary to add that the German Navy League entertained much more ambitious designs.

THE SUBMARINE POLICY.

So far, however, neither the designs of the German Government nor those of the German Navy League have met with any measure of success. The British fighting fleet has become relatively stronger than it was 13 months ago, and there is no reason to suppose that during the future course of the war this process is likely to be arrested. It is, indeed, plain that after six months of hostilities Admiral Tirpitz, and the Government which he serves, arrived at the same conclusion. They saw that the old policy had broken down and that a new policy must be devised. Submarines, they thought, might succeed where Dreadnoughts and cruisers had failed.

The change, no doubt, was adopted with extreme reluctance and many searchings of heart. The admission of failure is in itself unpleasant; and though we cannot regard the Government responsible for the Belgian atrocities as either scrupulous or humane, even the most reckless of Governments does not desire to perpetrate unnecessary crimes. As to what the German Navy must have felt about the new policy we can only conjecture. But German sailors are gallant men; and gallant men do not like being put on a coward's job. They know well enough that in the old days, which we are pleased to regard as less humane than our own, there was not a privateersman but would have thought himself disgraced had he sent to the bottom unresisting merchant ships with all hands on board; and it can have been no very agreeable reflection, even to the German Navy League, that the first notable performance of the German Fleet should resemble piracy rather than privateering.

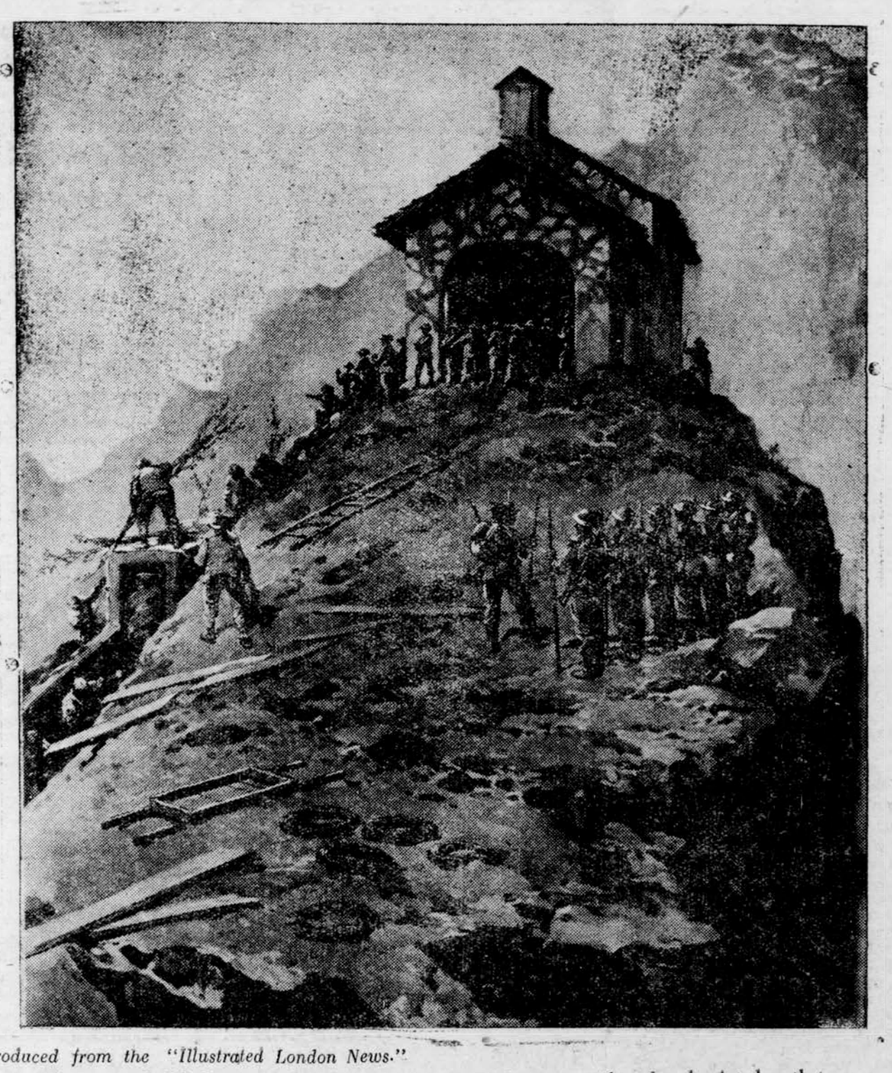
We may, therefore, safely assume that nothing but the hopes of a decisive success would have induced the German Ministers to inflict this new stain upon the honour of their country. Yet a decisive success has not been attained, and does not seem to be in sight. I claim no gifts of prophecy; I make no boast about the future. But of the past I can speak with assurance; and it may interest you to know that, while the losses inflicted upon German submarines have been formidable, British mercantile tonnage is, at this moment, greater than when the war began. It is true that by this method of warfare many inoffensive persons, women and children as well as men, neutrals as well as belligerents, have been robbed and killed. But it is not only the innocent who have suffered. The criminals also have paid heavy toll. Some have been rescued and are prisoners of war. But from the very nature of submarines it must often happen that they drag their crews with them to destruction, and those who send them forth on their unhonoured mission wait for their return in vain.

CRIMES NOW SEEN TO BE BLUNDERS.

Herein lies the explanation of the amazing change which has come over the diplomatic attitude of Germany towards the United States. Men ask themselves why the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of over eleven hundred men, women, and children, was welcomed throughout Germany with a shout of triumph while the sinking of the Arabic was accepted in melancholy silence. Is it because in the intervening months, the United States have become stronger or Germany weaker? Is it because the attitude of the President has varied? Is it because the arguments of the Secretary of State have become more persuasive? Is it because German opinion has at last revolted against lawless cruelty? No. The reason is to be found elsewhere. It is to be found in the fact that the authors of the submarine policy have had time to measure its effects, and that deeds which were merely crimes in May, in September are seen to be blunders.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

WAR IN THE ALPS.



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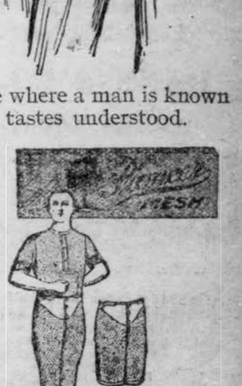

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MEETING OF BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SCIENCE AS A GUIDE TO SUCCESS.

PROF. SCHUSTER ON NATIONAL AIMS.

The 85th annua meeting of the British Association was opened at Manchester on Sept. 7, in the Free Trade Hall. Professor Arthur Schuster, the President, read the following message to the King:—

We, the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, this day in our 85th Congress assembled, humbly beg to express our devoted loyalty to your Majesty's person and to your Majesty's Government in this crisis of our national affairs. Landing in Australia at the moment of the declaration of war, we witnessed the extraordinary manifestations of loyalty which were displayed throughout that great Commonwealth. During our earlier visits to Canada and South Africa a like spirit of loyalty and Imperial fellowship found expression in the cordiality of the reception given to us. By these visits we have endeavoured to strengthen the bonds which unite all parts of your Majesty's Empire. We beg leave on the present occasion to assure your Majesty that the Association as a whole and every individual member thereof are whole-heartedly anxious to devote all their energies to assisting your Majesty's Goverment in the task of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

LETTER FROM MR. BALFOUR.

Professor Bateson, the retiring President, read the following letter from Mr. Balfour, addressed to Sir Henry Roscoe:—

I am sorry that pressure of public business makes it impossible for me to attend the meeting of the British Association at Manchester. I should have particularly valued an opportunity of taking a share (as past President) in its labours, partly because the scene of these is a city with which I was long and closely connected, and partly because I should like to have borne testimony (if that be required) to the patriotic zeal with which the Royal Society, of which your distinguished President is Secretary, have placed all their scientific resources at the disposal of the Government for the purposes of the war. Although the Association meets this year in circumstances which deprive the gathering of much of its social charm, I am sure that its scientific labours will be not less fruitful than in years gone by.—With every good wish for its success, believe me, yours sincerely,—Arthur James Balfour.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

The President then delivered his address to which he gave the title "The Common Aims of Science and Humanity."

Referring to the functions of the British Association, he remarked that the time arrived to consider the possibility of securing, not only greater continuity in its work, but also its better co-ordination with that of other scientific organizations, and he stated that proposals had already been made in the direction of adapting the Association to the needs of the times. He then proceeded to consider the question of what special qualities of intellect and temperament are most needed to ensure success in the various occupations of mankind.

Among all subjects, he remarked, mathematics is perhaps the one that appears most definitely to require a special and uncommon faculty, and when Poincare attempted to fix the distinguishing intellectual quality of the mathematician he was led to the conclusion that it is a peculiar type of memory, which fixes the order in which the successive steps of reasoning follow each other without necessarily retaining the details of the individual steps. Mathematical invention, according to him, does not consist in forming new combinations of known mathematical entities, because the number of combinations one could form is infinite, and most of them would possess no interest whatever. Inventing consists, on the contrary, in excludig useless combinations, and therefore to invent is to select—to choose. Applying the same reasoning to other occupations, the same conclusion is inevitable. The commercial man, the politician, and the artist must all possess the type of memory best suited to concentrate in the field of mental vision their own experiences as well as what they have learned from the experience of others; and, further, they must have the power of selecting out of a multitude of possible lines of action the one which leads to success.

The argument must not be pushed too far, and it would be absurd to affirm that all differences in the capability of dealing successfully with the peculiar problems that occur in the various professions may be reduced to peculiarities of memory. But the President added, it is essential to dismiss the vague generalities which, by drawing an artificial barrier between different groups of professions, try to cure real or imaginary defects through plausible, though quite illusory, remedies. All these recommendations are based on the fallacy that special gifts are associated with different occupations. Sometimes we are recommended to hand over the affairs of the nation to men of business; sometimes we are told that salvation can be found only in scientific methods. What is a man of business, and what is a scientific method? If a man of business is defined as one capable of managing large and complicated transactions, the inference becomes self-evident; but if it be asserted that only specialized training in commercial transactions can develop the necessary faculties, the only proof of the claim that could be valid would be the one that would show that the great majority of successful statesmen or political leaders owed their success to their commercial experience.

If we must avoid assuming special intellectual qualities when we speak of groups of within one country, we ought to be doubly careful not to do so without good reason in comparing different nations. So-called national characteristics are in many cases matters of education and training. One example is that expedient for combining individual efforts which figures so largely in public discussions at the present moment and which goes by the name of organization. An efficient organization requires a head that directs and a body that obeys; it works mainly through discipline. Every institution, every factory, every business establishment is a complicated organism, and no country ever came to prominence in any walk of life unless it possessed the ability to provide for the efficient working of such organisms. To say that a nation which has acquired and maintained an Empire, and which conducts a large trade in every part of the world, is deficient in organizing power is therefore an absurdity. Much of the current self-depreciation in this respect is due to the confusion of what constitutes a true organization with that modification of it which to a great extent casts aside discipline and substitutes co-operation. Though much may be accomplished by co-operation it is full of danger in an emergency, for it can work only if it be loyally adhered to.

The cry for organization, justivable as it no doubt often is, resolves itself therefore into a cry for increased discipline—not the discipline enforced at the point of the bayonet, but that accepted by the individual who voluntarily subordinates his personal convictions to the will of a properly constituted authority. This discipline is not an inborn quality which belongs more to one nation than to another; it is acquired by education and training.

DANGER OF MATERIALISM.

Finally, the President guarded himself against a criticism which might be invited by the stress he laid in his address on the idealistic side and his warning not to beat the utilitarian drum too loudly; and he rebutted in the following words the suggestion that, while endeavouring to find a common bond between all sections of the community, he was in reality drawing a ring round a small and privileged leisured class, and that he would have found a surer ground for the claims of science in its daily increasing necessity for the success of our manufactures and commerce:—

I have said nothing to indicate that I do not put the highest value on this important function of science, which finds its noblest task in surrendering the richness of its achievements to the use of humanity. But I must ask you to reflect whether the achievement of wealth and power, to the exclusion of higher aims, can lead to more than a superficial prosperity which passes away, because it carries the virus of its own doom with it. Do we not find in the worship of national success the seed of the pernicious ambition which has maddened a nation and plunged Europe into war? Is this contempt for all idealistic purposes not responsible for the mischievous doctrine that the power to possess confers the right to possess, and that possession is desirable in itself without regard to the use that is made of it. The duty to work the right to live, and the leisure to think are the three prime necessities of our existence, and when one of them fails we live only an incomplete life.

BRIDE'S 15,000-MILE RACE.

TOKIO TO LONDON TO SEE HER SOLDIER HUSBAND.

How a young bride raced from Tokio to London, a 15,000-mile journey, and was able to spend an how in London with her soldier husband before his return to the front, is told by Mr. R. G. Knowles in the London "Evening News."

The bride was in Tokio on a holiday with friends when she learned by cable that her husband, a Canadian civil engineer, had joined the Army. She left at once for Vancouver, and travelled thence by fast trains to New York. A cable was sent to her husband, already at the front, and he obtained three days' leave—Saturday, Sunday, and Monday—in order to meet her in London.

But her steamer was delayed and the young wife did not land in Liverpool until Monday morning. Her husband telegraphed that he must leave London at 5.20 that afternoon for the front.

"The girl sits down to make a pretence at eating breakfast. Breakfast does not suit the palate nor the conditions. But the girl still keeps up her spirit. She has done a good deal and she is not going to be baffled now. She must get to London somehow to see him before he goes back.

"It is her job to convince the immigration officials that she ought to be allowed to leave the ship at the earliest moment. She finds one nice, fatherly old fellow with a heart rather larger than his body. He is human enough to let a tear or two appear in his eyes, and it is sufficient for him that the girl has a husband who is a soldier and is waiting for her in the circumstances that she relates and that the telegram shows. He throws over red tape and releases her.

"At last she arrives at Euston at twenty minutes to four and meets her soldier-bridegroom. In a few minutes over an hour he has to start for another station to go into the trenches and risk his life again. One hour! The bride has travelled 15,000 miles. She had nearly missed him after all. He might have had to go away to the perils of the battlefield without seeing her.

"She went to her hotel and cried when he had gone off in the soldiers' train for France.'

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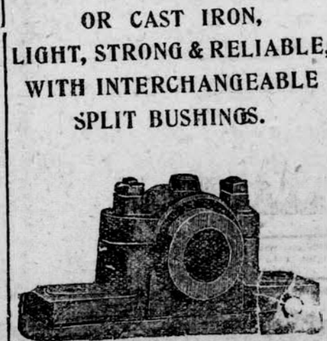

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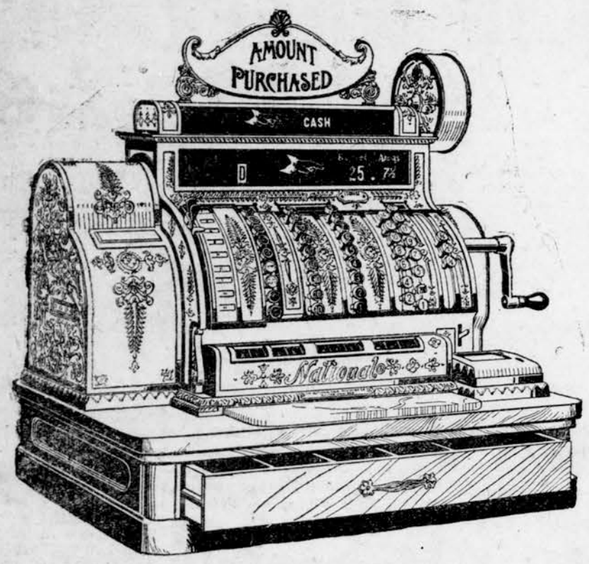

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